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## U.S. Seeks to Expand Beirut Peace Force

Weinberger Says 15 Countries Have Declined Invitation to Join Contingent

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
WASHINGTON — Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger said Thursday that "a major effort has been made and is being made" to persuade other nations to contribute to the multinational peace-keeping force in Lebanon, but that about 15 countries had declined.

"I wish that more had been willing to contribute," Mr. Weinberger said at a breakfast meeting with reporters. "We think that the interests of the Free World are served by getting a more stable, less volatile situation in Lebanon."

In a separate interview on a television program Thursday morning, Mr. Weinberger said that a five-member military commission had completed its report on the Oct. 23 bombing in Beirut that killed 241 U.S. marines and that the report blamed several people for not exercising better judgment.

His statements were made one day after a House subcommittee issued its report on the bombing, which criticized the commander of the U.S. forces in Lebanon.

Also Thursday, a Moslem extremist group, the Islamic Jihad Movement, claimed responsibility for the bombings Wednesday in Beirut that killed as many as 27 persons and wounded 144, and it warned of more attacks if French and U.S. forces did not leave Lebanon within 10 days.

Mr. Weinberger, at the breakfast meeting, said "around 18 nations have been talked to" about providing soldiers for the multinational force since it was being put together in the summer of 1982. He declined to identify the nations and said he did not know the reasons of



Caspar W. Weinberger

those countries refusing to participate.

The United States has 1,800 marines in the existing force. Italy has 2,100 troops, France 2,000 and Britain 100.

Mr. Weinberger acknowledged that the original mission of the marines in Beirut — placing themselves between opposing forces to secure a withdrawal from Lebanon — "is not being accomplished at the moment" because of Syria's refusal to pull out of the country.

In the television interview, Mr. Weinberger insisted that the mission of the marines had not changed and that they had not "become participants in the interne-

cine war," despite increasing U.S. military actions, including aerial and naval bombardments of Syrian and Moslem positions.

"What's changed and changed drastically are the conditions," he said, chiefly because of terrorist attacks against the U.S. position at Beirut International Airport.

Mr. Weinberger said that the report of the Defense Department commission, headed by former Admiral Robert L. J. Long, "is, of course, critical." He said the report "blames a number of people for not exercising what in hindsight would have been better judgment."

Mr. Weinberger said he was reviewing the report and that it would be released to the public, perhaps by Friday, after classified material had been deleted.

Mr. Weinberger also defended General Paul X. Kelley, the Marine commandant, who went to Beirut shortly after the blast and said he was satisfied with the security arrangements that had been made.

"Paul Kelley was reporting what was made available to him at that time, but he certainly wasn't reporting anything that he knew to be wrong," Mr. Weinberger said. (AP, UPI, Reuters)

■ **Subcommittee's Report**  
Joel Brinkley of The New York Times reported from Washington: The House subcommittee that investigated the bombing of the Marine Corps barracks in Beirut released the full text of its report Wednesday. The report, as had been expected from a summary, dispelled key explanations that General Kelley offered during congressional testimony last month.

A Marine spokesman said Wednesday that General Kelley had just received the report, issued by the House Armed Services Committee's Subcommittee on Investigations, and would have no comment until he had reviewed it.

The panel noted that General Kelley had testified that both senior officers on duty the morning of the attack were killed in the bombing and that the subcommittee later interviewed the two men.

The report, which included dissenting opinions of two members of the panel, also drew these conclusions:

■ The Marine commander at the time of the bombing, Colonel Timothy J. Geraghty, was not guilty "of dereliction of duty." "But it is a case of misjudgment with the most serious consequences," it said.

■ The Marine Corps lacked adequate capability to analyze "the massive infusion" of intelligence information it received, most of which was "unspecific and of little use in planning defenses."

■ **Warning to U.S., France**  
William Claiborne of The Washington Post reported from Beirut: An extremist Shiite Moslem group that is loyal to Iran's leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, warned the U.S. and French contingents to the multinational force on Thursday that if they did not leave Lebanon in 10 days "the earth will shake under their feet."

A caller identifying himself as representing the Islamic Jihad Movement telephoned the news agency Agence France-Presse and claimed responsibility for two bombings Wednesday night outside a French paratroopers' regimental headquarters and in a central bar frequented by U.S. Embassy Marine guards.

The Islamic Jihad Movement has claimed responsibility for all the major car bombings in Beirut recently, including the Oct. 23 bombing of the Marine compound. The group also claimed to have been responsible for bombings of the U.S. Embassy in Kuwait earlier this month and the U.S. Embassy in Beirut in April.

Earlier in the day, two F-14 Tomcat fighters from the carrier Independence flew low over Beirut on what a Marine spokesman said was a tactical photo-reconnaissance mission.

Immediately afterward, the forces went on combat alert.

In the central mountains Thursday, gunmen opened fire on a convoy of Christian refugees leaving Deir el-Kamar, the state-run Beirut Radio reported. A total of 6,000 refugees have been escorted out of Deir el-Kamar since Dec. 16.

The state radio said that a convoy of 120 cars headed for East Beirut was stoned by Druze villagers as it passed through the town of Kfar Him and that shots were fired from an unknown source.



President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt escorting Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, to a meeting in Cairo on Thursday.

## Arafat, Mubarak Meet in Cairo; PLO Figures Condemn Visit

By David B. Ottaway

Washington Post Service

CAIRO — President Hosni Mubarak and the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, Yasser Arafat, held a surprise meeting here Thursday.

It was the first time Mr. Arafat has met with a top Egyptian leader since Cairo was ostracized by the Arab world for signing a peace treaty with Israel four years ago.

The meeting was immediately interpreted as a clear signal that Mr. Arafat was ready to throw in his lot with the moderate Arab states and renew talks with King Hussein of Jordan about entering the U.S.-sponsored peace process.

The meeting drew immediate condemnation both from Israel and other figures in the already split PLO, including Salah Khalaf, deputy leader of Mr. Arafat's own mainstream el-Fatah faction.

The meeting, held only two days after Mr. Arafat's humiliating departure from the Lebanese city of Tripoli after a six-week siege by Syrian-backed rebels, also opened the way for a reconciliation between Egypt and pro-Arafat elements in the PLO.

In turn, this could lead to the restoration of diplomatic ties with other moderate Arab states to put an end to Egypt's isolation in the Arab world.

It seems therefore to carry as much import for Mr. Mubarak and Egypt as for Mr. Arafat himself. The PLO leader was last in Egypt in November 1977 and present in Parliament when the Anwar Sadat first hinted he might go to Jerusalem in the pursuit of peace.

Mr. Mubarak welcomed Mr. Arafat, who was wearing his usual black and white checkered kaffiyeh and military garb with a pistol at his side, at the presidential Kubbah palace where the two men gave each other a long and warm embrace.

Neither Mr. Mubarak nor Mr. Arafat had much of substance to say after their two-hour meeting about what had been discussed. But they came out of a small side room on the first floor of the palace smiling.

Mr. Mubarak said that he welcomed the PLO chairman as "a hero" and "a moderate leader" of the Palestinian people "struggling for the legitimate rights of his people."

He said the two had discussed "all problems" and that he told Mr. Arafat that Egypt would not hesitate to support the Palestinian cause "with all its capabilities."

Mr. Arafat, for his part, thanked Mr. Mubarak for his "nationalist, Arab and brotherly stand" in support of his forces throughout the Israeli siege of Beirut during the summer of 1982 as well as that in Tripoli at the hands of Syrian-backed Palestinian rebels.

He said Egypt's support gave "a new Arab dimension" to the Palestinian cause and that he hoped, "God willing, that we will go to pray together at Al Aqsa Mosque" in East Jerusalem.

Asked how he planned to get there, Mr. Arafat said "by all means" but added that the "principal path to Palestine passes through Arab unity."

Asked what he felt the meaning of his meeting with Mr. Mubarak was, Mr. Arafat would only say that he hoped "this visit will help the unity of the Arabs."

Mr. Mubarak himself clearly felt that Mr. Arafat's visit, arranged as the guerrilla leader was passing through the Suez Canal on a Greek ship bound for North Yemen, marked a turning point in Egypt's efforts to gain Arab recognition of its peace policy toward Israel.

As he waited for Mr. Arafat to arrive by helicopter from the canal city of Ismailia, Mr. Mubarak said that Mr. Arafat's visit "proves that we have always been right."

There was intense speculation here over what Mr. Arafat's visit might herald and a general feeling that it might ease the long-awaited reconciliation between Egypt and moderate Arab states that have been stepping up unofficial ties with Cairo since Mr. Mubarak took power in October two years ago after Sadat's assassination.

■ **U.S. Welcomes Cairo Talks**  
The United States expressed support Thursday for talks between Mr. Arafat and Mr. Mubarak and said that it hoped the PLO chief would be persuaded to renounce terrorism and join the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Cairo Meeting Is Criticized By Israelis

By Edward Walsh

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Israel condemned the meeting Thursday between Yasser Arafat and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, calling Mr. Mubarak's decision to receive the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman a "severe blow to the peace process in the Middle East."

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir was quoted as calling the meeting "astonishing." Avi Pazner, the chief spokesman of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, criticized the Egyptian reception for the head of the "murderous PLO."

"The ultimate disappearance of this organization from the international scene is a prerequisite for the achieving of stability and peace in the region," Mr. Pazner said.

Despite the Israeli condemnation, there appears little that Israel is able or willing to do about a possible rapprochement between the PLO and Egypt. Ties between the two were severed because of the 1978 Camp David peace accords and the 1979 Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

Both Israel and Egypt appear firmly committed to the peace treaty, but their relations have never been warm and were severely strained by Israel's invasion of Lebanon last year.

After the massacre of Palestinian refugees in Beirut in September 1982, Egypt recalled its ambassador from Israel and has rebuffed all Israeli requests for his return.

When Mr. Shamir became prime minister in October, he was described as determined to improve Israel's relations with Egypt. In November, David Kimche, the director-general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, made an unexpected trip to Cairo in the first high-level contact between the two countries in more than a year. However, nothing of substance appears to have come from his mission.

The Israelis complain frequently about their "cold peace" with Egypt, but they also recognize the vital interest they have in maintaining the treaty with their largest Arab neighbor and the country that posed the most serious military threat before the accord.

Mr. Arafat's dramatic visit to Cairo will not change this outlook, but it could increase what has been relatively mild public questioning of the Israeli decision to allow the PLO leader and his men to escape from Tripoli, their last Lebanese stronghold.

## Scientists Move 'Doomsday Clock' Toward Midnight

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The editors of the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists advanced the minute hand of their "doomsday clock" on Thursday as a symbol of mankind's advance toward the nuclear abyss.

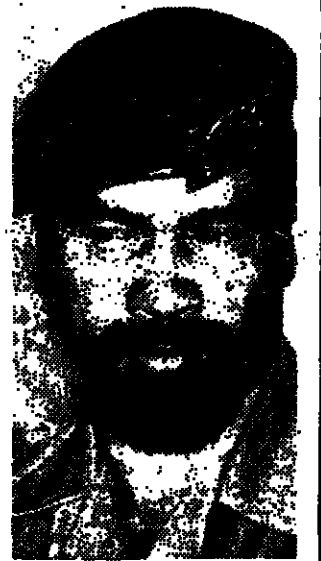
The movement of the clock's hands as they appear on the face of each issue of the magazine symbolizes the editors' evaluation of the danger of nuclear warfare.

The hands were fixed on Thursday at three minutes to midnight. They have been closer to midnight only once — in 1953, after the development of the hydrogen bomb by the United States and the Soviet Union.

The "doomsday clock" was created when the magazine started in 1947. Scientists who had worked on the Manhattan Project, which developed the atomic bomb, initially set the hands at seven minutes to midnight.

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## Kissinger Panel Said to Reject Aid for Nicaragua

By Joanne Omang

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The President's Bipartisan Commission on Central America has reportedly decided to exclude Nicaragua from its proposals for a huge program of economic aid for the region.

According to sources close to those drafting the panel report, the commission argues that the leftist Sandinista government would have to change completely to use the aid properly.

The decision, apparently made with little dissent within the 12-member commission headed by former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, will make economic aid subject to undisclosed conditions thought unacceptable to the Sandinistas, the sources said.

Although the commission is not expected to recommend unconditional help for any Central American nation, several Latin American scholars had told the panel that Nicaragua could not be excluded

from any large infusion of capital without seriously distorting the regional economy.

Reasons for the exclusion go beyond the Reagan administration's open antipathy to the Nicaraguan government, the sources said. When the 12-member group visited the region in October, leaders of other Central American nations — especially President Luis Alberto Monge of Costa Rica — impressed the commission with their concern about Nicaragua's growing military strength.

Access to U.S. economic aid, the leaders reportedly said, would free other Nicaraguan funds for further military growth.

The second and more immediate reason, the sources said, is that Nicaraguan leaders treated commission members "shabbily" during their day in Managua, insulting them and denouncing the United States.

Established in July to recommend a long-range U.S. policy for Central America, the commission

is expected to report Jan. 10, calling for huge increases in economic and military aid and outlining proposals for new programs of education, technical advice and loan restructuring. Cost estimates range from \$2 billion to \$7 billion over five years.

Sources familiar with the draft said that 80 percent of it was complete. The heart of the report, they said, is direct dollar aid to Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica.

"Balance-of-payments help is tops on the list," a source said. "It's much more important to help the governments become solvent" than to start "chicken-raising programs amid shooting wars."

■ **Clerics Reported Safe**  
Anti-Sandinista Indians said Thursday that 3,000 Indians and two U.S. clergymen and local religious workers fleeing Nicaragua were near the border of Honduras but under heavy attack from Nicaraguan planes and ground troops,

United Press International reported from New York.

"The American priests and the Nicaraguan deacons are alive and are coming, protected by our people and our troops," said a spokesman for the Misura Indian rebel group in Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

He contradicted Nicaraguan government reports that one of the priests, Monsignor Salvador Schlatter, the bishop of Zelaya province, had been killed.

The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry asserted that the rebels kidnapped Monsignor Schlatter, 63, of Campbell's Port, Wisconsin, and the Rev. Wendelin Shafer, 64, of Jackson, Michigan. Both men belong to the Capuchin missionary order.

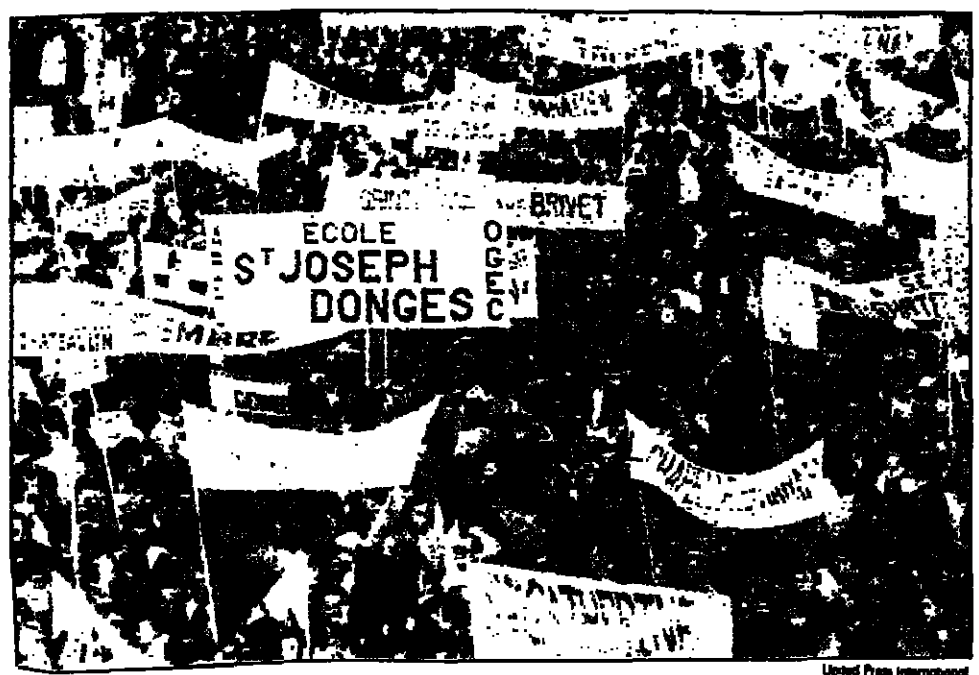
The Misura spokesman said that Nicaraguan jets were bombing the forested mountain area between the Honduran border and the Nicaraguan town of Francisco Zarpe, from where Monsignor Schlatter was reportedly kidnapped Tuesday.



Salvador Schlatter

The spokesman said that a commander of the fighters escorting the clergymen, the deacons and about 3,000 fleeing Indians had confirmed that the bishop and priest were alive.

At the Vatican, Pope John Paul II said: "I want to pray with you for that zealous prelate, a worthy missionary in such a tormented land."



Demonstrators in Nantes, France, marched in October in support of private schools.

## In 'Longest War,' French Still Battle Over Schools

By Frank J. Priol

New York Times Service

PARIS — From Lille in the north to Marseilles in the south, thousands of people have taken to the streets of France in protest in recent weeks. But not, as in Britain and West Germany, against Pershing-2 and cruise missiles. A commentator here said, "It's just another battle in France's oldest war."

The argument, which goes back 200 years to the French Revolution, is over who should educate French children and how.

On Oct. 22, about 100,000 people marched in Nantes in support of private schools. A month later, in the same city, almost as many marched against private schools. In Paris, in Marseilles, in Toulouse, in Bordeaux, in Lille, the story has been the same.

The French are hoping, finally, for a showdown over national educational policy. They probably will

be disappointed. *Ecole libre*, or "free school," has been a Socialist rallying cry since Jules Ferry, the founder of the modern French educational system and himself a Socialist, decreed in 1882 that primary education in France would henceforth be "free, nonclerical and obligatory."

It is a goal that has yet to be realized. The Roman Catholic Church and conservative groups have never permitted the private school system to disappear.

Just after the May 1981 elections, when the Socialists captured not only the presidency but also the National Assembly, it looked as if the old goal was finally within reach. But the government put education on a back burner while it pursued economic goals.

A preliminary school plan was made public last December and a final version was published in October. Called the Savary project,

after its author, Education Minister Alain Savary, it is a long way from the fiery anti-clerical talk of the summer of 1981.

For one thing, polls indicate that 71 percent of the French people support the dual educational system of both public and private schools. For another, recent local elections have shown a strong movement away from the left.

Most notably, the Savary project in no way signals an end to the private school system. It talks instead of education that is "national without being uniform" and proposes an extended program of changes in which the easiest problems, such as conflicting school calendars, would be solved first and fundamental differences, such as how teachers would be paid, would be left until 1986.

The Savary project has pleased no one and has particularly irritated the strongest supporters of the

public school system, including two powerful teachers' organizations and various unions that have banded together under an umbrella group called the National Committee for Lay Action.

The defenders of the dual system, principally the Catholic Church, have adopted the *ecole libre* slogan, but to them it means freedom from bureaucratic harassment and control.

This move brought a bitter response from Michel Bouchareisis, secretary general of the National Committee for Lay Action. For the private schools, he said, "Free means that they are free to reject immigrants, free to refuse atheists and divorcees, free to dispose of public funds with no controls whatsoever."

The moderate tone of the Savary project has heartened the private schools. The Rev. Paul Guibertau, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Alain Savary

مكتبة الامم المتحدة



# Syrian Leaders Jostle for Position During Assad Illness

By David B. Ottaway  
Washington Post Service

DAMASCUS — Glossy postcard pictures of Hafez al-Assad, the brother of the Syrian president, have gone on sale in stores in central Damascus, and the ruling Ba'ath Party is holding big anti-U.S. and pro-government demonstrations to show its continuing ability to "mobilize the masses."

The illness of President Hafez al-Assad, who is slowly resuming official duties after a month's convalescence, has touched off a scramble comparable to the U.S. presidential primaries.

Suddenly people like Rifaat al-Assad, the tough de facto security chief and the head of the praetorian Defense Companies, and Abdullah Ahmad, assistant secretary-general of the Ba'ath Party, are getting unusual attention in the media.

"There is a jostling for who follows him," said a Western diplomat. "It's mostly low-key maneuvering. Nobody wants to be too blatant about it."

Since the Ba'ath Party came to power 20 years ago, Syrian politics

have been shrouded in secrecy. The sudden burst of political activity is unusual and closely watched by outsiders.

All indications are that President Assad, 53, is still at the helm and the key decision-maker. But his illness, variously diagnosed as complications stemming from appendicitis, angina pectoris or a heart attack, has this nation concerned.

The acting information minister, Farouk al-Shar, insists that Mr. Assad's health is "good" and there is "no problem whatsoever" with his heart.

"He wants to go back to work but he needs a vacation," Mr. Shar said. "He hasn't had any vacation in 20 years."

Western diplomats, who tend to agree that Mr. Assad is recovering, say he is likely to play a less active role for some time and to concentrate on essential policy issues.

This, they feel, will give him some time to study the succession issue himself. There is no obvious successor, although Mr. Assad has the right to name a vice president under the constitution.

"There is no clear line of suc-

cession in a history of messy successions," a Western diplomat said. "Nobody has a free ticket to power or is unstoppable."

So, after 13 years of iron-handed rule by one man, a record in this country's coup-ridden 37 years of independence, Syrians are considering alternatives.

On Nov. 27, Mr. Assad, after two weeks in hospital, with rumors rife that he was dead or dying, appeared on television.

"There was an explosion of joy," a Damascus said. "People were really happy."

He added: "The feeling is he is better than anybody else they can imagine."

A Western diplomat said: "Stability and predictability have a certain value that people don't appreciate until it is about to disappear or they think it is going to disappear."

Mr. Assad's illness comes at an awkward time. Syria seems on the brink of a military confrontation with the United States in Lebanon and is at odds with most of the Arab world over its efforts to topple the leader of the Palestine Lib-

eration Organization, Yasser Arafat.

One key issue is whether the presidential race will take place inside the Ba'ath Party through some semi-democratic process or by force, as when Mr. Assad seized power in 1970 and in previous changes.

Many analysts assume that the Alawites, the minority Muslim sect to which Mr. Assad belongs, will band together to preserve their power in this mainly Sunni country. However, three of the men most often mentioned as potential presidents — Defense Minister Mustafa Tlas, Chief of Staff Hikmat Shehawi, Foreign Minister Abdel-Halim Khaddam — are all Sunnis, as is the Ba'ath Party's second-in-command, Abdullah Ahmad.

Some local analysts say the succession race might see one coalition of Alawites and Sunnis facing another rather than a Sunni-Alawite split and so avert a sectarian clash.

Much of the succession speculation focuses on Rifaat al-Assad, 46, the president's youngest brother,

who has considerable military support. Rifaat al-Assad runs his own newspaper and heads the elite Higher Studies Graduates' Association in addition to the 30,000 to 40,000 men of the Defense Companies. Posters of him have suddenly gone up in the main market and along city streets.

Rifaat al-Assad is also reported to be consolidating his ties with such commanders as Sharik Fayah, head of the Third Division headquartered north of Damascus. Together with the Defense Companies, armed with the latest Soviet-built T-72 tanks and self-propelled artillery, the two forces dominate the capital area.

"While he has his brother's umbrella of authority, no one is going to be able to stop him," a Western analyst said.

The Ba'ath Party has also become more active, holding rallies and having its top officials meet with foreign guests and correspondents to explain government policies.

Whether the party will succeed in controlling the succession strug-



Hafez al-Assad

gle may become clear at its congress early next year. In any case, there is a widely held belief among Western analysts that whoever emerges will be "either a military man or a man with a military background" in what has become now a Ba'ath Party tradition.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### EC Drops Sanctions Against Moscow

BRUSSELS (AP) — The European Community has decided to drop economic sanctions it imposed on the Soviet Union to protest martial law in Poland, a senior executive of the community said Thursday.

"None of the member countries wanted to renew the sanctions in 1984 so they will lapse on New Year's Day," said the official, who asked not to be identified. "There will be no formal announcement; the measures will just die quietly."

Trade officials initially proposed a ban on Soviet imports worth about \$400 million a year, but the list was watered down by member states to 60 products, representing \$140 million a year in sales and 1.4 percent of Soviet exports to the EC. The initial ban was renewed for one year in December 1982.

### EC Will Delay Payments to Farmers

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — The European Commission, faced with the worst budget squeeze in its history, said Thursday that it would delay mandatory payments to farmers in the 10-nation community in 1984 and would impose other spending cuts in January.

A commission spokesman said the delay in payments to producers of milk, cereals, beef and olive oil would cut European Community spending by about 112 million European currency units (\$140 million) next year. The additional measures in January are expected to cut another 96 million ECU.

Commission officials said, however, that the savings would not be enough to keep expenditures within the limit of 11.3 billion ECU available for farm spending in 1984. The commission would still be short 240 million ECU or more in farm subsidies under the 1984 budget passed last week by the European Parliament.

### Authorities Summon Walesa Again

WARSAW (AP) — Lech Walesa has been served with a new summons ordering him to appear at Gdansk police headquarters next week for interrogation, his wife, Danuta, said Thursday.

Jerzy Urban, the government spokesman, said at a news conference earlier this week that Mr. Walesa was wanted for questioning about a recent meeting he said he had with the underground leadership of the banned trade union Solidarity.

Mr. Walesa failed to heed the initial summons ordering him to report for questioning Dec. 14 because he was bedridden with a fever. His sick leave from the Lenin shipyard expired Wednesday, when the new summons was issued.

### Gunman Arrested at White House Gate

WASHINGTON (UPI) — White House police Thursday arrested a man carrying two rifles he said were Christmas gifts for President Ronald Reagan, a Secret Service spokesman said.

The police arrested Malcolm M. Upchurch, 34, when he showed up at the East Gate of the executive mansion at 5:30 A.M. carrying two rifles.

Mr. Upchurch, of Baltimore, was charged with carrying a dangerous weapon, carrying an unregistered weapon and carrying unregistered ammunition. The rifles were not loaded but Mr. Upchurch was carrying ammunition, the spokesman said.

### South Korea Grants Clemency to 1,765

SEOUL (Combined Dispatches) — The government announced on Thursday a Christmas clemency in which 1,765 prisoners, including 314 political dissidents, will be freed or have their civil rights restored, effective Friday.

Information Minister Lee Jin-hie said the amnesty was part of President Chun Doo Hwan's policy of "national reconciliation and broadening a basis of consensus." The announcement was made a day after a government decision to allow 1,363 students expelled for anti-government activity since May 1980 to return to school in March.

Among those who had their civil rights reinstated under the amnesty was the former martial law commander, General Chung Seung Hwa, who was sentenced in 1980 to 10 years in prison in connection with the October 1979 assassination of President Park Chung Hee.

### Iran, Iraq Report Clash Near Gulf Port

BEIRUT (UPI) — Iraqi naval and air forces attacked Iranian ships trying to reach port Thursday, sinking two and damaging one, and an Iraqi jet crashed inside Iranian territory, communique from both sides said.

Iraq said the battle developed around the navigational channel leading to the inland port of Bandar Khomeini, which lies into the Gulf 20 miles (32 kilometers) east of the Iran-Iraq border.

An Iraqi military spokesman said Iraqi planes and naval boats "destroyed two Iranian naval targets and struck a third" in the northeast of the Gulf, the Bahrain-based Gulf News Agency reported from Baghdad. The Iranian news agency IRNA said that "an Iraqi MiG-23 fighter plane was shot down by air force fighter planes of the Islamic republic in the southern regions of the country."

### Chinese to Celebrate Mao's Birthday

BEIJING (UPI) — Mao will be honored on the 90th anniversary of his birth next week with rallies, films, stamps and seminars in the most ambitious worship of the Chinese leader since his death in 1976, officials announced Thursday.

But in an apparent attempt to keep the late chairman in perspective, the Mao Memorial Hall in Beijing will be changed to honor three other late revolutionaries: Prime Minister Zhou Enlai, Zhu De, a military commander, and Liu Shaoqi, a state president who was purged by Mao and died in exile in 1969.

Diplomatic analysts viewed the observance as an attempt to pacify radicals and legitimize policies making modernization the top priority instead of Maoist class struggle. As the Communist Party renounces Maoism, Deng Xiaoping, the paramount leader, is trying to assuage leftists by assuring Mao a high place in history, the analysts said.

### Salvadoran Army Retakes 8 Towns

SAN SALVADOR (Reuters) — The Salvadoran Army has driven leftist guerrillas out of eight towns they held for more than a year in raids that reflected a new and more aggressive strategy, an army commander said Thursday.

The towns, in Morazan and San Antonio provinces in northern El Salvador, were captured by government forces Wednesday on the first day of an offensive by 3,000 troops against rebel strongholds. Colonel Adolfo Blandon, who was recently appointed army chief of staff, said that the guerrillas sustained heavy casualties and were being chased toward the Honduran border.

Colonel Blandon said that the attack, spearheaded by airborne troops and including U.S.-trained units, reflected a more aggressive field strategy on the part of the 24,000-strong army since a shakeup in the command this month.

## Cairo Aide Sees Reagan, Asks 'Political' Solution

By Don Oberdorfer  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali of Egypt, after meeting with President Ronald Reagan at the White House on U.S. policy toward Israel and the Arab states, has called for a renewed "political approach" to the Middle East.

Emerging from a 35-minute discussion with the president Wednesday, Mr. Ali asked for renewal, in view of changed circumstances, of a Palestinian-Jordanian dialogue leading to negotiations with Israel on the future of the West Bank and Gaza.

One of those changes is the recent further weakening of the military power of the Palestine Liberation Organization mainstream group headed by Yasser Arafat. The PLO chairman was evacuated Tuesday from Lebanon with 4,000 followers. Mr. Arafat met Thursday in Cairo with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt.

According to U.S. officials, Mr. Ali presented Mr. Reagan with a message from Mr. Mubarak concerning the peace process. Mr. Ali told reporters that he believed that the Palestinian leadership was now concentrating on "the political approach" to Middle East problems and would continue to do so.

"If they have just the hope" of peaceful solutions, he said, "I think there will be no need for more terrorism."

Egypt's central concern about recent U.S.-Israeli agreements on military cooperation, the development that led to Mr. Ali's "urgent" visit, involves their potential impact on the peace process, he said.

## Arafat Holds Talks in Cairo

(Continued from Page 1)

Middle East peace process, The Associated Press reported from Washington.

The State Department spokesman, John R. Hughes, said the United States "views renewed Egyptian-PLO discussions as an encouraging development, given Egypt's accession to the Camp David accords" and support for President Ronald Reagan's peace initiative.

■ PLO Figures Attack Talks

Salah Khalaf, the second man in el-Fatah who is also known as Abu Iyad, said Mr. Arafat's trip to Cairo that the PLO chairman "assumes full responsibility for this visit," news agencies reported from Tunis. Mr. Khalaf added in a statement: "This step is in contradiction with the decision of the central committee and the PLO executive committee."

A radical PLO group, the pro-Soviet Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, also denounced the meeting.

## Giscard Rejects Reports Of Oil Project Cover-Up

Reuters

PARIS — Former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing rejected Thursday reports that his government had tried to conceal a French oil-prospecting scandal.

Disclosed by Le Canard Enchaîné, a satirical weekly newspaper, the matter has been dubbed the "sniffing aircraft affair," after planes equipped by Elf-Aquitaine, a state-owned oil company, to test a process supposedly able to detect oil deposits directly from the air.

In an address on French television, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, who was president from 1974 to 1981, produced a copy of a confidential 1981 report on the matter that a member of the present Socialist

government suggested Wednesday had been destroyed.

After giving details of the affair, in which Elf-Aquitaine lost about 500 million francs (about \$60 million at current exchange rates), he referred to the assertions against his center-right administration. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing produced a thick document and declared: "Here it is, this report that was destroyed. Here it is, and I ask the cameraman to show it to French men and women."

He said he had recovered it from presidential archives and that it was one of six copies produced. The report by Cour des Comptes, France's public-spending watchdog, followed losses incurred by Elf-Aquitaine in four years of research.

A contract with the Panama-based company that offered the technology was terminated and the experiments were stopped in 1979 when the system was found to be useless.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said the report did not question the conduct of political or industrial leaders.

## Zimbabwe Frees Last 3 Of Jailed White Officers

By Glenn Frankel  
Washington Post Service

HARARE, Zimbabwe — The government released Thursday the last three of six white air force officers who had been imprisoned despite their acquittal last August on charges they had helped sabotage 13 Zimbabwean warplanes.

The release closes a case that threatened relations between the three-year-old African nation and Britain, its former colonial ruler and largest foreign aid donor after the United States. The British government had lobbied heavily for the release of the six.

"This is a welcome development, and we are naturally very pleased," a British Foreign Office

spokesman said, Reuters reported from London.

The British diplomatic effort deeply angered Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, who at one point said he was "extremely dismayed, if not disgusted" by what he saw as British efforts to influence the governments of Ireland and the United States in lobbying Mr. Mugabe for the airman's release during his official visits to those countries in September.

But the matter was smoothed out last month in a private meeting between Mr. Mugabe and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain at the Commonwealth summit meeting in New Delhi.

The six were arrested last year following the July 1982 destruction of aircraft worth more than \$7 million at the main air base in central Zimbabwe. All six signed confessions but later repudiated the statements.

A judge acquitted the six Aug. 31, rejecting the confessions and ruling that the men had been improperly denied access to their lawyers. The men were immediately rearrested and returned to prison. Two months ago, three were released and put on flights to Britain.

In releasing the other three Thursday, the government said it was following the recommendation of a secret tribunal that had reviewed their cases last week. It ordered the men, Wing Commander John Cox and Air Lieutenants Barrington Lloyd and Neville Weir, to leave the country but said they would be given time to conclude business and personal matters here first.



RIGHT TO DECIDE — Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the secretary-general of the United Nations, said at a year-end news conference that the United States and the Soviet Union, by failing to reduce their nuclear weapons, threaten to deprive the rest of the world of the right to decide its fate.

## Moscow Questions Value Of '79 Accord With U.S.

Reuters

MOSCOW — A senior Soviet political commentator said Thursday that deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe called into question the value of a strategic arms accord.

Writing in the government daily Izvestia, Valentin Falin said the deployment of cruise and Pershing-2 missiles undermined the very basis of the second strategic arms limitation agreement signed by President Jimmy Carter. He did not say if

Moscow would stop adhering to its provisions.

His article was the first hint that the Kremlin might consider renouncing the agreement after walking out of the U.S.-Soviet medium-range missile talks in Geneva and effectively suspending negotiations on a new strategic arms treaty.

The treaty on strategic arms was signed by Presidents Carter and Leonid I. Brezhnev in 1979 but was never ratified by the U.S. Senate. President Ronald Reagan, who was a strong critic of the agreement, has said Washington would stick to its provisions.

Mr. Falin, a former ambassador to West Germany, said he expected President Reagan to continue repeating that the U.S. was observing the accord.

He said the Reagan administration had now "destroyed the political and moral carcass" of the process of limiting strategic arms. He said that the arrival of the first U.S. medium-range missiles in West Germany, Britain and Italy had put the material basis of the arms agreement in question.

Mr. Falin said the new weapons undermined the accords by duplicating the U.S. strategic potential. Moscow contends that the Pershing-2 missiles, which can reach Soviet forward command posts in about 10 minutes, are "first-strike" weapons intended to supplement Washington's intercontinental missile arsenal.

## French Still Battling Over Education Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

secretary-general of the National Committee for Catholic Education, while noting that the text of the plan is "complex and ambiguous," acknowledged that it did provide grounds for discussion.

As of last fall, about one-sixth of France's student population, or just over two million students, were in private schools, from the preschool level through the French equivalent of high school. In general, they pay no tuition. Of the two million, about 93 percent were in Catholic schools. The rest are mostly in academically demanding secondary schools or in schools run by other religious denominations. The reason most often advanced by

parents for switching children to private school is much the same as that usually given in the United States: lower standards in the public schools.

The French government pays salaries and benefits for all teachers, in both private and public schools. Teachers in private schools are paid under two formulas. Under the "simple contract," they work for the school; under the "contract of association," they work directly for the state, as do public school teachers. The contract of association applies to schools that fulfill "a recognized educational need," such as being the only school in a specific area.

Operational costs of private schools are borne by the schools

themselves under the simple contract, although the local governments often contribute. Under the contract of association, the local governments pay operating costs for elementary schools and the national government pays for secondary and vocational schools. The more exclusive private schools, which are not part of the system, pay their own way.

The system theoretically gives the government wide powers in setting standards for teachers and the material they teach. In practice, opponents of the private schools say, public funds are turned over to the private institutions, mainly the Catholic Church, with virtually no strings attached.

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## Illegal Aliens Cost Billions, U.S. Is Told

3.6 Million Americans Lose Jobs, Study Says

By Wayne King

New York Times Service

HOUSTON — A Rice University economist says that illegal aliens cost the American public \$25.7 billion a year and that this cost will become permanent if legislation granting amnesty to aliens is adopted.

The economist, Donald L. Huddle, a specialist in labor matters in the United States and Latin America, based his assessment on estimates of unemployment compensation and other assistance given to American workers displaced by illegal aliens, in addition to the revenue lost because of underpayment of taxes by illegal aliens.

Mr. Huddle's analysis departs from some other studies that suggest that illegal immigrants may contribute more to public coffers than they take out because they underpay social security taxes.

Mr. Huddle said his study indicated that "for every 100 illegal aliens working in the United States, 65 United States workers lose their jobs."

He estimated that 5.5 million illegal aliens were working in the United States, thus displacing 3.6 million Americans. Of those displaced, he estimated that 72 percent, about 2.6 million, were covered by unemployment insurance. Estimating an average weekly benefit of \$135, he calculated the cost of unemployment insurance for these workers at \$18 billion annually.

He projected that the cost of food stamps and social welfare payments to the one million displaced workers not receiving unemployment insurance, in addition to lost tax revenues, would total another \$7.7 billion.

While Mr. Huddle assumed that there were 5.5 million illegal workers in the country, the 1980 U.S. census counted just two million illegal aliens, workers and nonworkers. More recently, the Reagan administration estimated that there were 6.25 million illegal aliens, while the Congressional Budget Office estimated 4.5 million.

Amnesty for illegal aliens is included in an immigration bill originally written by Senator Alan K. Simpson, Republican of Wyoming, and Representative Romano L. Mazzoli, Democrat of Kentucky. The version that has passed the Senate and may soon come before the House of Representatives would grant permanent amnesty to those who entered the country before 1977, and temporary amnesty to those who came before 1980.

Mr. Huddle argues that if amnesty is granted, it should be given only to those who have been in the country continuously for a long period, perhaps as long as 10 years, and to those who have children born in the United States.

These limits, he said, would greatly reduce the number of aliens granted amnesty and thus the cost of the legalization program.



Gene Kelly, the actor-dancer, and his son Timothy talked to a policeman on Thursday after escaping a fire that destroyed the family's home in Beverly Hills, California. The blaze apparently was ignited by Christmas tree lights.

## 73 Die in Week of Cold Across Much of the U.S.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Winter officially arrived Thursday with a barrage of snow, ice and arctic winds in the United States that set record low temperatures from Minnesota to Texas. At least 73 deaths were reported in weather-related incidents over the past week.

Blowing and drifting snow made driving difficult in the Rockies, snow up to 10 inches (about 25 centimeters) deep spread from the Mississippi River to New England, and freezing rain was reported from New York to Louisiana.

In Texas, the worst winter storm in five years left ice up to three inches thick in Dallas, with no immediate hope for weather warm enough to melt it.

"We're talking cold for several days and a repeat of the ice and snow Saturday," said a National Weather Service forecaster. "We're probably talking a white Christmas for Texas."

The state warned its citizens that it would reduce electricity supplies if necessary because of energy demand created by the cold weather.

The death toll from the past week's cold and snow rose to at least 73, including a number of fire deaths blamed on overworked space heaters and furnaces.

"We have had more than 70 record lows," said Steve Corfidi of the National Severe Storms Forecast Center in Kansas City, Missouri.

The coldest spot in the nation was recorded in Wisconsin, Minnesota, with a reading of minus 46 degrees centigrade (minus 51 Fahrenheit), Mr. Corfidi said. Also in Minnesota, Bette and West Yellowstone reported readings of minus 42 centigrade (minus 43 Fahrenheit). Valentine, Nebraska, reached minus 38 centigrade (minus 37 Fahrenheit)—its lowest temperature of the century.

Arctic cold sent thermometers to record lows in Colorado, Wyoming, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas and Louisiana.

A reading of minus 22 centigrade (minus 8 Fahrenheit) in Spokane, Washington, broke a 99-year record.

Winter storm warnings were posted for upstate New York, northeastern and western Pennsylvania, western Maryland, the eastern panhandle of West Virginia and northwestern Virginia.

Rain, sleet and snow closed schools throughout Kentucky and Pennsylvania, and snow-packed roads closed schools throughout central Illinois, western Massachusetts and parts of Connecticut.

"At least two-thirds of the nation" will have snow this weekend, Mr. Corfidi said, "and that's not bad for white Christmas."

Chicago readied 150 outdoor ice skating rinks. "If the weather holds up, we should have all locations ready to go by Christmas weekend," an official said. (AP, UPI)

## U.S. Weighs Pros and Cons of Staying in UNESCO

By David Shribman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Before the end of this year, the Reagan administration will decide a question with wide-reaching international implications: whether to withdraw from UNESCO.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, has been criticized by several groups in the United States, including press organizations and bodies with close ties to Israel.

They contend that UNESCO, which was conceived as an educational and cultural arm of the United Nations, has become increasingly political in the last decade. During that period, the organization has barred Israel—later restoring it—and has tried to create "new orders" in economics and mass communications.

In recent years, U.S. objections have widened to include budget issues. The United States, troubled by the growth of UNESCO's bureaucracy, last month cast the only vote against the organization's \$374.4-million budget.

The United States must notify UNESCO this year if it intends to leave the organization by the end of 1984. Gregory J. Newell, assistant secretary of state for international affairs, is expected to make a recommendation within a few days, and the decision is to be made by President Ronald Reagan in consultation with Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

UNESCO's constitution, calling for an organization to "contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture," was drafted in late 1945. A year later, UNESCO began work to make an impact in a world where less than half the children attended school and illiteracy prevailed.

In many areas, UNESCO has had a positive effect, providing for the training of thousands of teachers in low-income countries, helping build schools and beginning programs to increase literacy around the world. It has organized expeditions, been involved in campaigns to save ancient monuments and expanded the reach of television into remote areas.

But as the developing nations became a political force in the United Nations, the deliberations of the organization and its activities took on a political tinge.

In 1974, the organization excluded Israel from its European group and voted to withhold cultural aid from Israel on the ground that it had altered "the historical features of Jerusalem" during excavations there. The action involved only \$26,000 but had considerable symbolic importance, isolating Israel from the work of an important international cultural agency.

Two years later, responding to pressure from the United States and elsewhere, the organization ended the exclusion

### NEWS ANALYSIS

but at the same time condemned what it called Israel's "cultural assimilation" of Arabs in the occupied territories.

Another major area of contention has been the effort, undertaken by Third World and Soviet bloc nations, to mold what is described as a "new world information and communications order." This "new order" is aimed at compensating for what these nations see as a Western bias in the major news organizations of the world and Western control of them. However, many in the West see the "new order" as a way for governments to define "responsible" reporting standards, license journalists and control what is written about and in their nations.

Something of a compromise was reached late in November, when some passages that Western journalists believed might compromise press freedom were deleted from the text of information guidelines, but considerable suspicion remains.

Those who favor withdrawal from UNESCO maintain that its activities and polemics are, as Owen Harries, a former Australian delegate to the organization, said, "pretty consistently inimical to American interests and values."

Advocates of withdrawal point out that the United States provides about a quarter of UNESCO's budget, and they say the result is that U.S. taxpayers underwrite an organization that has adopted an ideology hostile to their country.

Many of those who believe that the organization has

deviated from its original goals say that even temporary U.S. withdrawal from UNESCO would be an important gesture that might nudge the organization back toward its founding principles.

Those who oppose withdrawal say it would deprive the United States of its influence in the organization. "We can still make our voice heard when we exert strong leadership and do it in a way that evokes cooperation," said Samuel DePalma, a member of the U.S. Commission for UNESCO, an advisory group.

The commission voted 41-8 last Friday to urge the United States to stay in because "continued U.S. membership in UNESCO is in the national interest."

The best means of serving U.S. interests in UNESCO is to press for reform from within," said James B. Holderman, president of the University of South Carolina and the chairman of the commission.

Others argue that U.S. withdrawal would hurt worthwhile projects that UNESCO has undertaken in more than three decades of involvement in scientific and educational activities and in programs such as aid to the blind, help for arid lands and technical help for poor nations.

Although administration officials have yet to decide, it is clear that they are troubled by the direction of the organization and would not be averse to withdrawing.

"I think the place is so skewed, so radical-political, that it is not serving the purpose it is supposed to be serving, which is development," said Jean Gerard, the U.S. delegate to UNESCO. Mrs. Gerard described the organization as "collectivist and statist" and said that its philosophy "is very much anti-Western, against what our values are."

If the United States decides to remain in UNESCO, according to Lawrence S. Eagleburger, undersecretary of state for political affairs, it will "insist on some major changes in the organization."

At the same time, U.S. officials made clear last week that the United States would not end its commitment to development aid if it withdrew. They said the United States would direct its development money to other educational and cultural programs.

## U.S. Checking Republicans to Promote Reagan in TV Campaign

By Eleanor Randolph

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — While the Democratic presidential candidates are fighting among themselves during the primary election season early next year, the Republican National Committee will spend \$2 million to \$4 million on a television campaign promoting Ronald Reagan's presidency and the Republican Party, according to Frank Fahrenkopf, the party's national chairman.

The Republican campaign will "tell our side of the story" and begin focusing early on some problem issues for Republicans, Mr. Fahrenkopf and other party officials said Wednesday.

"We're faced with the prospect of not having a primary challenge for the next six months," Mr. Fahrenkopf said. "We're going to have eight Democrats crossing the country and, when they're not beating up on each other, they are attempting to attack the president."

"We think it's important during that time to make sure that charges that are made by those Democrats are adequately addressed."

The environmental agency suspended most agricultural uses of ethylene dibromide in September. Mr. Brashers said, however, that it has set no maximum levels at which food products containing the pesticide and fumigant would be barred from the market. Florida did set a maximum safety level of one part per billion.

The agency has proposed eliminating the use of EDB as a fumigant to retard mold in mills and granaries, but Mr. Brashers said this could take up to two years.

He added, however, that if the agency found the contamination of consumer products constituted a threat to health, it could issue an order suspending the use of the substance in granaries and flour mills on an emergency basis.

Florida's stop-sale order, issued Tuesday, came on a recommendation by the state health officer.

Mr. Brashers said the agency was asking Florida for data on EDB in the products to undertake its own investigation, would welcome information from all sources on contamination of food by the substance.

In Florida, which also has banned use of the pesticide as a soil fumigant, EDB has been found in ground water from which drinking supplies are drawn.

Internal studies at the environmental agency have found that under existing maximum permitted exposure to EDB, 999 out of every 1,000 workers theoretically could contract fatal cancer.

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## Fania Fénelon, Musician At Auschwitz, Dies at 65

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Fania Fénelon, 65, a singer who survived a Nazi death camp by performing with an orchestra of women inmates, died Monday in a Paris hospital.

Miss Fénelon, born in Paris to a Catholic mother and a Jewish father, graduated from the Paris Conservatory. In 1940, at 22, she became a singer at Melody's Club in Paris, which was frequented by German officers and was thus, as she later recounted, a useful place to work for the Resistance. She was arrested in 1943 for anti-Nazi activities and deported.

At Birkenau, the extermination section of the Auschwitz camp, she became a member of the women's orchestra set up by the camp officers. She recalled that the prisoners played marches, waltzes and operatic selections — Puccini's "Madame Butterfly" was a particular favorite of the commandant.

Miss Fénelon's book recounting her imprisonment, "Playing for Time," became a U.S. television film in 1980. Vanessa Redgrave, a supporter of the Palestine Liberation Organization, was cast in the leading role, despite protests from Miss Fénelon and Jewish leaders.

(AP, Reuters)

C. Clyde Ferguson Jr., 59, diplomat and law professor

BOSTON (AP) — C. Clyde Ferguson Jr., 59, a Harvard University professor and a diplomat who served in Nigeria and Uganda, was found dead Wednesday, the uni-

versity announced. He apparently had a heart attack.

As ambassador at large and coordinator for relief for civilians in the Nigerian civil war in 1969, he negotiated a relief agreement between the Nigerian government and Biafran rebels.

90th Wedding Anniversary

United Press International

MOSCOW — Pravda reported Thursday the 90th wedding anniversary of Golan and Sadaf Agayev, both aged 110, whose family includes 11 children and 150 grandchildren. The Agayevs live in Azerbaijan.

DEATH NOTICE

On December 15th, 1983, in Kuwait



Fania Fénelon

## U.S. Judge Forbids Removal of Jurors Because of Race

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Prosecutors cannot systematically exclude people from serving on juries solely on account of their race, a federal judge has ruled in ordering a new trial for a black man convicted of robbing a white college student.

Judge Eugene H. Nickerson held Wednesday that the rejection of potential jurors through the prosecution's peremptory challenges — for which no cause need be given — could abridge constitutional fair trial and equal-protection guarantees when exercised systematically to exclude blacks.

The U.S. Constitution "prohibits racial discrimination not only because race is almost always irrelevant, but also because distinctions based on race are invidious," Judge Nickerson wrote. "No compelling governmental purpose justifies a prosecutor's use of peremptory challenges solely on the basis of race."

In the case in question, Michael McCray, a black, was convicted of robbery three years ago by an all-white jury after the prosecution used its peremptory challenges to exclude seven blacks and one Hispanic member from the jury panel.

Calling this "a prima facie case of discrimination," the judge said, "The trial court should have required the prosecutor to offer some reason other than race alone for each of these challenges."

U.S. Ranks 8th in Study Of Aid to Poor Families

United Press International

NEW YORK — Poor families in the United States receive less aid than such families in seven other major industrial countries, according to a study financed by the Social Security Administration.

The three-year study, conducted by two Columbia University professors and released Wednesday, ranked Sweden, France and West Germany as the most generous toward families headed by low-income or unemployed persons or single mothers.

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# Spain's Terrorist Basque Violence Spreads to France

Slaying, Kidnapping, Disappearances Raise Fears of a 'Dirty War' Between Separatists, Rightists

By John Darmon

New York Times Europe

MADRID — The terrorist violence that has long plagued the Basque region of northern Spain has spilled into southern France, arousing fears of a "dirty war" fought across the mountainous border by Basque separatists and rightist Spanish extremists and possibly involving the Spanish secret police.

The fears were heightened Monday night when a 23-year-old Spanish refugee believed to be connected with ETA, the Basque separatist organization, was shot and killed by unknown gunmen in a bar where he worked in the French town of Bayonne. Witnesses said the gunman fled in a car with Spanish registration plates.

Henri Batsum, a Basque political party that is said to function as the political arm of ETA, has accused the Spanish government of complicity in the killing of the refugee, Ramon Oñederra.

The killing was thought to be in retaliation for an attack four days earlier upon two national police officers in the Spanish city of San Sebastian. One officer died and the other was wounded in that assault, which followed the pattern of numerous ETA assassinations.

In phone calls to a Spanish news agency, a shadowy organization calling itself GAL — a Spanish acronym standing for Anti-terrorist Liberation Groups — claimed responsibility for gunning down Mr. Oñederra.

The existence of this organization first became known two weeks ago when a kidnapping victim, another Spanish refugee in southern France, was released after being held 10 days. In his pocket was a communiqué from GAL that said the group was implacably opposed to the French government because it offered sanctuary to ETA terrorists.

The note vowed that assassinations by ETA, whose name stands

for Basque Homeland and Liberty, would meet with reprisals, one for one. In the past year alone, over 40 deaths in Spain have been attributed to ETA.

The shooting and the kidnapping were not the only incidents involving Basques in France recently. On Oct. 15, two suspected members of ETA disappeared and have not been seen since. Several days later four Spanish police officers were arrested by French police while apparently trying to abduct another ETA member in the French border town of Hendaye. He was on a motorcycle and injured during a chase.

This incident occurred on the same day that a Spanish Army captain, kidnapped by ETA in Spain, was found murdered. After a time was raised in Spain, the four police officers were released by the French.

The issue of Basque terrorism is one of the most sensitive debates between France and Spain. There

are about two million people living in the four Basque provinces of northern Spain, and the ethnic group straddles the border.

Until recently, only the Basques on the Spanish side were agitating for their own state and, to the anger of successive Spanish governments, their leaders operated freely on French soil, even holding press conferences to publicize their cause.

Madrid has long maintained that bombings, kidnappings and assassinations by ETA would stop or at least greatly diminish if the French would move against the organization. France's position has been that it cannot arrest or harass refugees unless they are proven to have broken French law.

The quarrel has continued into the present, even though Socialist governments have come to power both here and in Paris and have pledged to work for better relations out of a sense of solidarity. The issue of terrorism was high on the agenda when Prime Minister Fe-

lix Gonzalez met for a second day of talks Wednesday with the French president, François Mitterrand.

At a press conference after their talks Tuesday, Mr. Gonzalez said he believed that the detected "good will" on the part of the French to fight against terrorism. When a reporter asked if he were prepared to end police incursions into France, he replied that he was "more upset" by the 500 assassinations committed by ETA since 1977 than by any "suspected" border crossings by the Spanish police.

Western diplomats and other observers who follow the Basque situation closely said they did not find it difficult to believe that, given the mounting frustration in Spain, a rightist group could spring up to seek vengeance for terrorist actions.

The Spanish press, meanwhile, has begun to openly worry about a "dirty war" such as that engaged in by rightists during the military rule in Argentina.



Police in Bayonne, France, clashed Wednesday with demonstrators protesting the killing of a suspected member of a Spanish rebel group. At least three policemen were injured.

## Barents Sea Oil Rights Still Disputed After Talks

By Peter Osnes

Washington Post Service

OSLO — The Soviet Union and Norway have again failed to resolve a dispute over oil rights in the Barents Sea, a disagreement that is as much about Soviet control of a vast, strategically sensitive region as it is about access to the energy riches of the northern waters.

Norwegian sources said that five days of negotiations with Soviet officials in Moscow this month made no headway.

"There was no breakthrough, no openings and no changes of position," according to the Norwegians, and no date was scheduled for resumption of the talks.

At stake are 60,000 square miles (142,000 square kilometers) of Arctic continental shelf that the Soviet Union and Norway have both claimed for more than a decade as part of their 200-mile (324-kilometer) offshore economic zones. Experts believe there is a great likelihood of substantial oil and gas reserves in the area.

But the Barents Sea problem is an economic and territorial dispute with important political overtones, especially in a period of East-West tension.

Norway is the only northern member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization sharing a frontier with the Soviet Union. The Russians have 30 percent to 40 per-

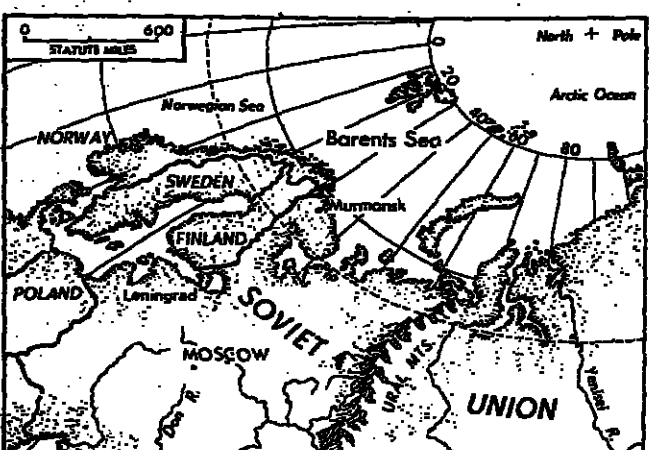
cent of their naval fleet and most of their missile-firing submarines based in Murmansk, only 60 miles from the Norwegian border.

The Soviet Union seems determined, therefore, to maintain as much authority as possible over what takes place near Murmansk and the Kola Peninsula where about two million people live. Their aims are plainly to guarantee strategic shipping lanes for the fleet while limiting U.S. penetration of the Arctic region for participation in major commercial energy projects.

Norwegian defense specialists say the significance of a suspected oil and gas field as a potential pressure point in a NATO-Warsaw Pact military conflict is considerable. But what makes the Barents Sea dispute unique among outstanding East-West difficulties is the complex balancing of strategic and economic factors.

The Soviet Union, now the world's largest oil producer, is nearing the point, analysts say, where it will become a net importer of energy unless it can develop new resources by the end of the decade.

After six unsuccessful bargaining sessions since 1974, the Soviet Union last spring and again this month sent oil drilling ships to the edge of the disputed waters in a move the Norwegians believed was "calculated" to apply pressure for



progress last week. Both countries have previously respected international conventions that restrict exploration where jurisdiction is in doubt.

The "gray zone," as the area is known, was not actually entered by the vessels, but the probe was close enough for the Norwegians to conclude that a Soviet decision might be in the offing.

Norwegian sources said that despite the lack of agreement, the talks between the legal directors of the two foreign ministries were "professional."

The territorial disagreement is over how to draw the demarcation line. Norway contends that it should be in keeping with the principles adopted by the Law of the Sea conference for such matters, which means a "median" line stretching into the sea perpendicular to the coast, beginning where the countries meet.

The Soviet Union has accepted that standard in other cases, but it insists that in this instance a "sector line" drawn in 1926 should ap-

ply. The line extends due south from the North Pole to the national boundaries.

The difference in these two means of measurement is the disputed 60,000 square miles, an area larger than Norway's lucrative holdings in the North Sea, which has made it a major oil exporter.

Moscow's argument for demanding the exception to established international procedures is that its population on the Kola Peninsula is far greater than in the adjoining Norwegian territory. The Soviet Union also maintains that its military commitments in Murmansk are a vital concern.

Norway, which has a strong interest in maintaining reasonably trouble-free relations with the Soviet Union, has acknowledged the Kremlin's interests and stressed that its goals are for a compromise solution. Ervin Berg, state secretary in the Foreign Ministry, said last month that Norway's claim to a "median" line was intended to be a "basis for negotiations" rather than a final position.

## Dutch Reject Permits To Sell Subs to Taiwan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

THE HAGUE — The Dutch government, in a bid to improve relations with China, has refused permits for the export of four conventional submarines to Taiwan in addition to two already under construction.

The refusal late Wednesday drew immediate favorable comment from Beijing's chargé d'affaires in the Netherlands but caused expressions of surprise and disappointment in Taipei, where Dutch businessmen predicted that imports would suffer.

The Chinese chargé d'affaires, Guo Jie, said: "The decision is in the joint interests of Holland and China, and it will have a positive effect on political, trade and scientific relations between us."

A report by the Netherlands Economic Institute said rejection of the order could cost 3,600 shipyard jobs by 1989 while threatened Chinese sanctions could cost up to 4,000 jobs during the same period. China last year withdrew its am-

bassador from The Hague because of the previous government's approval of an export license for two submarines due for delivery in 1986 by a financially troubled Rotterdam shipyard.

The economic institute said Chinese shipping through Rotterdam dropped by 40 percent after the first submarine order. It predicted that trade with China could fall from more than \$100 million a year now to \$20 million by 1989, the projected date for delivery of the additional vessels, if Taiwan's latest order had been approved.

Dutch exports to Taiwan were worth \$200 million in the first 11 months of this year, 40 percent higher than in the same period last year. Dutch sources in Taipei said the growth was likely to be checked by the Dutch decision.

Taiwan's Defense and Foreign ministries declined to comment, but government sources in Taipei said the rejection was a surprise. (UPI, Reuters)

## Ex-Nazi in Vienna Admits Spying for U.S. After War

Reuters

VIENNA — Robert Jan Verberlen, a former Belgian Nazi leader, admitted Thursday that he was a U.S. agent in Vienna for eight years after World War II.

His statement followed an accusation by a U.S. Jewish group, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, that he was employed by U.S. Army counterintelligence in Austria from 1947 to 1955.

Mr. Verberlen, 72, said he had led a group of 100 spies that worked for U.S. military counterintelligence from 1947 to 1955 while Vienna was jointly governed by the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union.

Mr. Verberlen later became a writer of spy thrillers published in German and translated into several languages. He was acquitted of war crimes by the Austrian supreme court in 1965.

The American Jewish group said he was employed by the U.S. Army even though a Belgian court had sentenced him to death in absentia for 67 war crimes, including mass murders and the torturing of two U.S. pilots whose plane crash-landed in Belgium.

"They are bare-faced lies," said Mr. Verberlen, an Austrian citizen who lives in Vienna. "I never tortured any pilots, or anything else." He added: "I never even saw a U.S. pilot."

The Jewish organization has asked the U.S. attorney general, William French Smith, to order an investigation to determine if the U.S. helped Mr. Verberlen escape. But Mr. Verberlen said: "The Americans had not helped me to escape to Austria. I just simply turned myself in because I had nothing to fear. I had done nothing against the Jews."

"I worked for the Americans because I have always fought against the Soviets and I saw them as a threat to Vienna," he said.

A prominent Nazi hunter, Simon Wiesenthal, said Thursday that Mr. Verberlen was still involved with neo-Nazi circles in Austria. Mr. Wiesenthal, head of the Jewish Documentation Center in Vienna, said: "He is clever enough not to become active in neo-Nazi activities. He just talks about the glorious period when Hitler was in power."

## Bauxite Workers Strike in Surinam Over Taxes

By James McMoyn

New York Times Service

PARAMARIBO, Surinam — An estimated 4,000 workers have walked off their jobs at Surinam's two largest industrial enterprises in support of their demand for talks with government officials about lowering taxes.

The action, which is being viewed here as a direct challenge to the military government of Lieutenant Colonel Desiré Bouterse, has shut down Surinam's bauxite-processing operations in Paramaribo, about 20 miles (32 kilometers) from Paramaribo, the capital. Bauxite, used to make aluminum, is the backbone of the economy of this former Dutch colony on the northern coast of South America, bringing in 80 percent of its foreign earnings.

The strike is the first labor unrest since 15 opposition political leaders were killed a year ago after a series of strikes and demands for a return to democratic rule. This time, the workers are protesting higher taxes on Christmas bonuses and tax increases scheduled to take effect in January.

The bauxite workers are the most highly paid, highly skilled and tightly organized in the country, and their action has stopped pro-

duction at the Surinam Aluminum Co. bauxite-processing plant and the Billiton Corp. bauxite mine, both in Paramaribo.

Surinam Aluminum Co. is a wholly owned subsidiary of Aluminum Company of America. Billiton is owned by Royal Dutch Shell Co. Although mediation efforts have begun, the mood of workers at the Surinam Aluminum plant was defiant. One striker, standing at the factory gates surrounded by fellow workers, said the strike would continue "until the government comes and discusses the situation with us."

The strikes are occurring at a time when foreign reserves needed to pay for crucial imports such as oil are dwindling. Both the Netherlands and the United States cut off economic aid to the country after the killings last year.

The Netherlands granted Surinam independence in 1975, and Colonel Bouterse, a former army sergeant and physical education instructor, has ruled the country of 350,000 inhabitants since seizing power in 1980. Dutch aid of almost \$100 million a year represented almost a third of Surinam's budget and has proved difficult to replace.

The country's labor force is highly unionized, represented by four

separate federations. Most of the striking workers belong to the C-47 Labor Federation, whose leader, Fred Derby, was the only major leader in last year's political turmoil to survive the killings.

Mr. Derby was arrested by soldiers but was released. The 15 other men arrested, including lawyers, journalists and the leader of the country's other major union, were accused of plotting to overthrow the government and were shot.

At first the government said the men were killed while trying to escape, but officials now say they were killed for planning a coup, even though no firm evidence of their involvement in such a plot has ever been given.

Since surviving the night of violence, Mr. Derby has reportedly been viewed with suspicion by other unions and even by his own federation. He is thought to have little control over the bauxite workers now striking in Paramaribo, even though they belong to his union.

In the past year, the authorities have arrested several people, and Colonel Bouterse has said he put down a number of attempted coups. Some, he said, were backed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

Supported by a 3,000-member army and militia, Colonel Bouterse

rules by decree through a small group of military men and 10 government ministers. But last month he promised to form a new "democratic revolutionary" government within the year, allowing greater participation in decision-making and promising a more equitable distribution of the country's resources.

The colonel had relied on close ties with Cuba for some military aid and training, but in a major policy shift he expelled about 100 Cuban officials on the day the United States invaded Grenada. Western and Latin American diplomats in Surinam say that Colonel Bouterse had decided weeks before the invasion to ask the Cubans to leave.

He and his advisers apparently had come to resent increasing Cuban influence in internal policy and were said to have feared disunity of the sort that led to the murder of the Grenadian prime minister, Maurice Bishop, a close friend of Colonel Bouterse.

Brazil has partly filled the gap left by Cuba with what a Western diplomat described as the tacit support of the United States. Brazil has offered some technical assistance and \$15 million in military aid and training.

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## Surgery for El Salvador

It has taken three years for the Reagan administration to lift the rocks in El Salvador and confront the bloody spectacle beneath. For compelling reasons, President Reagan is finally demanding that San Salvador rid itself of the patrons of rightist terror. He offers the carrot of more aid. But after so many false certifications of progress, he also needs to brandish the stick of cutting aid.

Belatedly, the administration's strategists have recognized the reality that death squad murders are not the work of free-lance crazies. The perpetrators have a precise political purpose: to destroy El Salvador's land reform and its sponsors and to turn March's presidential election into a plebiscite for Roberto d'Aubuisson, the ex-president of the interim Assembly and paladin of the violent right.

So far the terror is working. A cowed Assembly has trimmed by half the amount of land available for distribution to peasants. Even as this crippling measure was debated, its opponents heard death threats by telephone. By raising the legal holdings from 360 to 600 acres, the measure eliminates most of the coffee, sugar and cotton farms from land reform. The promoters of the death squads talk about anti-communism, but it is the anti-communism of Al Capone. Their targets are not

guerrillas but trade unionists, Christian Democrats, peasants and businessmen. Their money comes from absentee oligarchs. Their gunmen are drawn from three "security" forces. And their political inspiration and protection comes from Mr. d'Aubuisson and his allies—not outsiders but a cancer within the system.

Ridding El Salvador of this cancer, if it can be done, will take more than the exiling of a few notorious killers, or America's expulsion of their Miami paymasters. It requires changing institutions and attitudes. It requires open U.S. support for beleaguered democrats, and unequivocal hostility to their tormentors on the right as well as the left. Otherwise the elections on which Americans are banking will enshrine the masters of the death squads.

Hopeless, endless killings, guerrillas in control of a third of the country—such is the situation of a country edging to nightfall. As our colleague Lydia Chavez has reported, one feeling is shared by most Salvadorans, urban or rural, rich or poor: "If there is any hope for an early improvement in the situation," it rests on decisions that can only be made by the United States. It is this poignant faith that Mr. Reagan will disprove if his remedies now amount to prescribing more aspirin.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Bet on Manila's Future

U.S. policy has not caught up with the sea change in Filipino politics since the murder of Benigno S. Aquino four months ago. The outcry against President Ferdinand Marcos has spread from Manila to remote villages. It will intensify with economic hardship. Yet Washington, preoccupied with vital bases, shows a foolish neutrality between a discredited dictator and his democratic challengers.

A more principled stand would bet on the future and would risk little.

Mr. Marcos demands \$900 million over five years for use of Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Naval Base—nearly double the current rent. But, more immediately, he needs \$3 billion in new loans to stave through the severe crisis of his 18-year rule. The Philippines already owes \$25 billion, and political uncertainty leaves its credit in tatters. The cost of a bailout just negotiated with the International Monetary Fund will be high unemployment, empty shops, and social unrest.

Meanwhile, Mr. Marcos has failed to deliver the promised impartial inquiry into the murder of his rival. His first commission dissolved itself; its successor dredged up enough to make all official explanations suspect. His foreign minister, the aging Carlos Romulo, has broken a long silence to express his shame over the

damage done to the good name of the Philippines by the Aquino murder.

Mr. Marcos suspended a democratic constitution a decade ago, contending that he alone could block a leftist takeover. The middle classes that supported him have moved into opposition. As dissent spreads, so has awareness of gross violations of human rights. This repression has been verified by teams of American lawyers and scientists, after a shocked tour of jails and detention centers.

The opposition is scarcely revolutionary. It wants a clear line of succession if the ailing Mr. Marcos steps down, and it does not want his formidable wife, Imelda. After rejecting this demand as a "conspiracy" against him, Mr. Marcos finally agreed that if he departs, a president and vice president would be elected in two months. A coalition of democratic parties also wants free elections for all national offices next May, an end of rule by decree and an amnesty for political prisoners.

To nudge the Marcos regime toward these reforms is a worthy and attainable goal for the United States—even if bases were the only consideration. Their availability ultimately depends on the Filipino people, the real landlords. The time to woo them is now.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## \$100,000 Christmas Tree

Does your Christmas tree have \$100,000 worth of ornaments on it? Not likely. Not even President Reagan has a tree like that. Yet Senator William Roth does. The tree the Delaware Republican put up in his office has ornaments costing exactly \$101,119—at least if you pay Defense Department prices for them.

They are not, you see, standard ornaments. They include a wreath that cost the Pentagon \$9,600—though Senator Roth's aides were able to purchase them in bulk at 12 cents apiece. We doubt that the F-16 atomic motor pin on Mr. Roth's tree is as attractive as your ornaments. But it was surely more expensive for the Air Force, which paid \$7,407—compared to the free-market price of 2.4 cents.

You get the idea. Senator Roth has come up with a nifty way of dramatizing some of the things the Permanent Investigations Subcommittee he chairs has recently found. These

prices were not isolated instances of corruption; they are, it seems, endemic to the Pentagon's procurement process. Mr. Roth says he will introduce legislation to change the system by requiring more procurement from standard or outside sources, by requiring more audits, and by putting more emphasis on cost-cutting in employees' evaluations.

It is interesting that it has taken a senator of the administration's party, one who is no knee-jerk opponent of higher military spending, to dramatize this issue; and interesting as well that the Christmas tree gimmick may well attract more attention than a set of sober hearings. There may be no easy, permanent way to cure the Pentagon's tendency to pay absurdly high prices. But that is no reason to suppress the outrage engendered by a \$101,119 Christmas tree.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Opinion

### The Task Before Arafat

There is renewed talk that King Hussein and Yasser Arafat may draw closer, with the king seeking to revive support for the Reagan peace plan. But Mr. Arafat now is in a position to back a plan that failed to secure support last April from the National Palestine Council. The king must move carefully; forging links with Mr. Arafat could mean Syria would move in gangs to destabilize Jordan. No Arab state, not even Jordan, will tolerate an independent PLO force in its territory.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

### Reagan's Instincts on Space

If Ronald Reagan has taught the political community anything in the last two decades or so, it is that his political instincts are absolute.

ly unequalled. Whatever the substantive merits of a permanent space station orbiting Earth, proposing it will help to identify him with a perennially important campaign theme in American life: the future.

The need for candidates to project themselves as "forward-looking" is rooted deeply in the American political tradition. The founding fathers were children of the Enlightenment, convinced that citizens could shape a society that in time shaped the future, rather than passively accepting whatever was to come. To offer a "vision of the future" is a permanent obligation of would-be presidents.

This, I think, is the key to understanding why the Reagan administration is prepared to expend political capital and public funds on a project whose worth does not instantly commend itself to Americans.

—Syndicated columnist Jeff Greenfield

## FROM OUR DEC. 23 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1908: A Left-Bank Student Protest

PARIS — The demonstration of dissatisfaction on the part of the medical students in the Latin Quarter has not yet ended, and the protest against the change in the system of examining for admission to the "agrégation" of medicine is assuming considerable proportions. There was calm around the Ecole de Médecine (on the morning of Dec. 22), but in the afternoon a hostile demonstration was held on the Place. The police were brought to the scene. Those students protesting the new system of examination declare that it favors those who have considerable private means, that it is too much of a memory test, that it is unfair in some technical particulars, and that it will render the study of medicine too theoretical.

### 1933: Bolstering Belgian Defenses

BRUSSELS — By 86 Catholic and Liberal votes against 50 Socialist and Communist votes, the Belgian Chamber [on Dec. 22] voted extraordinary credits totaling \$20 million for the defense of the eastern frontiers of Belgium. The credits will be spread over two years. The Belgium will be defended against invasion from the east by a system of concrete, posts and forts, extending from Antwerp to the French frontier. The army will be equipped with modern munitions; bombing and pursuit planes will be increased and the anti-gas and medical services will be equipped with the latest devices. A new frontier regiment of Ardennes infantry has been formed and the Liege and Namur forts have been restored.

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# Herald Tribune WEEKEND

December 23, 1983

Page 7

## Ronald Searle on Wine: Full, Fruity Character

**P**ARIS—The season to be jolly: a time for the pulling of corks and the dropping of such phrases as "distinctive nose" or "round and supple" or "should remain in the cellar for two or three years." The phrases are familiar enough and

cided to illustrate what he calls the exuberant verbal acrobatics that accompany so much wine drinking. No one could fail to be amused by his presumption.

The result is the usual amazing Searle cocktail of airy arabesque and mordant wit collected into "The Illustrated Winespeak: Ronald Searle's Wicked World of Winetasting," published this fall at £6.95 by Souvenir Press (43 Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3PA).

Each phrase is authentic and Searle says he has enough left over for a sequel. "Hand on

heart, I invented nothing," he says. "The field of wine is so rich in jargon that the problem is selecting and not inventing."

Searle, English-born but long resident in France, is a champagne drinker himself, rather eccentrically choosing a brand shipped from Provence. Eccentricity as he points out in the preface of "Ronald Searle in Perspective," a major collection of drawings that will be published next spring, is the birthright of those born in East Anglia and doty enough to support its insubstantial climate for generations.

His family, he says, was considered quite normal in Cambridge, where he grew up, even though Aunt Edie was known to dust the coal and his father's cousins, Dobby and Joan, earned their living on the music hall stage as lady serpents.

Searle was, he says, weaned on homemade wine. "Throughout a childhood of nights punctuated by exploding bottles of overexcited elderberry, turnip, parsnip, potato, dandelion and other lethal brews concocted by my mother, a simple country girl from remotest Wiltshire, many were the family suppers that would end with me under the table, pressing my

spinning head on the chilly lino to prevent it flapping its wings and circling East Anglia.

"No one," he adds, "ever fathomed why I should get flushed and have dizzy spells after a substantial meal and a health-giving home-made natural tonic containing nothing more than baker's yeast and unsold garden produce."

His stomach having been deeply afflicted by World War II, which he spent in a prison camp after being, as a Tokyo newspaper once put it, captivated by the Japanese, Searle drinks only conventionally made wines these days and admits that the art of wine-tasting has its own brand of remarkable poets. These, he adds, are usually as rare as the delicate vintages they praise. What he is after in his book is the wine snob or the salesman enlightening "the baffled customer regarding the more esoteric aspects of, say, Rotterdam rouge."

His own contribution to winespeak is stoutly affirmative: "Wine," he states, "is what one would give up women and song for."

And, he adds, raising his glass of bubbly, "Cheers!"

MARY BLUME

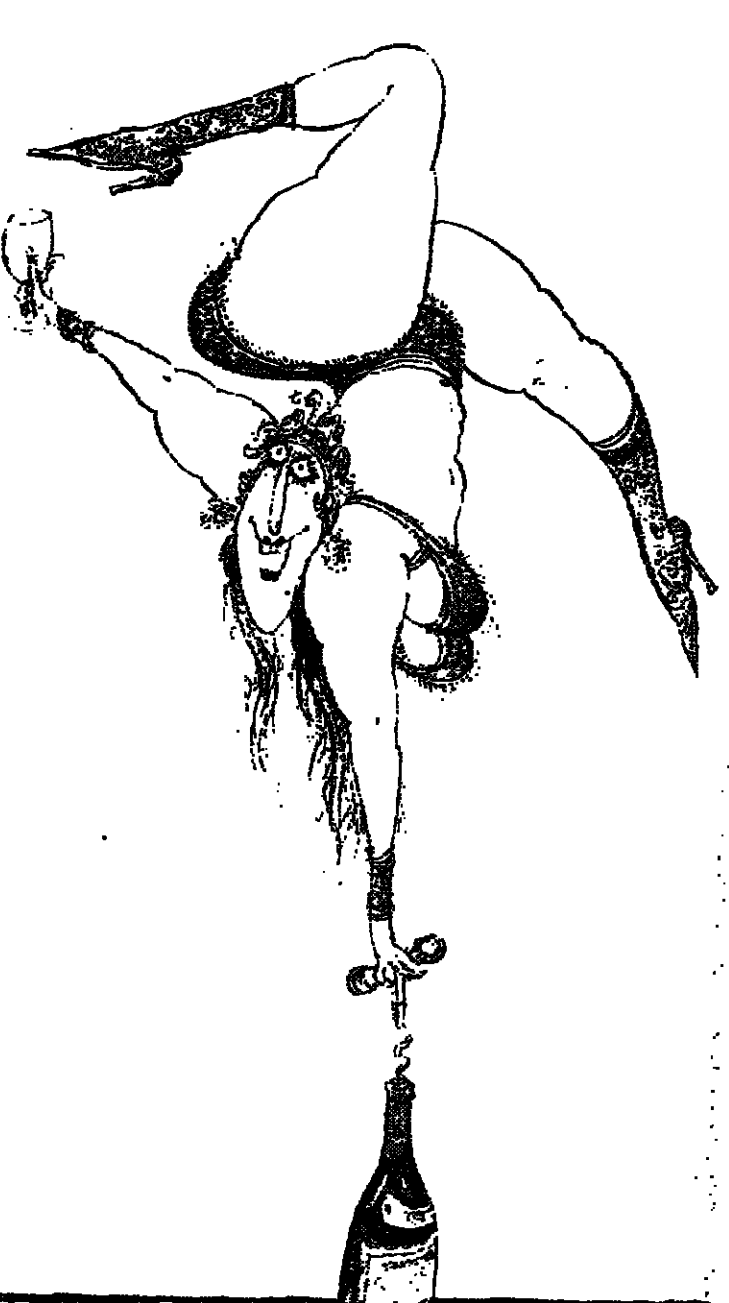
have ruined many a casual tippie. Now Ronald Searle, the gentle scourge of humbug, has de-



Unpretentious



Leave to age



Lots of body, but supple

Illustrations by Ronald Searle

## For Conductors, a Downbeat

by Donal Henahan

**N**EW YORK—Not long ago, as I sat listening to one of the world's famous symphony orchestras casually dispose of a concert program as if it were a roll of paper toweling, it occurred to me that most of the musicians on the stage had probably come of age too late to know what it means to play, week in and week out, under a great conductor. The symphonic scene today is not devoid of talented, well-schooled leaders, but it looks pallid indeed compared to the efflorescence of baton-wielding masters shortly before and shortly after World War II.

Consider for a moment the situation that prevailed during the first three decades after that war, when a partial list of renowned maestros prowling about the world would have included the following: Arturo Toscanini, Wilhelm Furtwängler, Bruno Walter, Pierre Monteux, Otto Klemperer, Leopold Stokowski, Serge Koussevitzky, Fritz Reiner, Artur Rodzinski, Thomas Beecham, George Szell, Karl Böhm, Hermann Scherchen, Josef Krips, Charles Munch, Jascha Horenstein, Dimitri

new Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians to find out something about him. Like Klaus Tennstedt, whose path he seems to follow, the 52-year-old Herbig has spent most of his career behind the Iron Curtain, which may, for all we know, hide a rich lode of conducting talent from us. He has conducted in England and is not unknown in North America, having appeared of late in Dallas, Houston, Washington, San Diego and Montreal. From 1977 to 1980, he was the principal guest conductor of the Dallas Symphony.

He grew to musical maturity in the same Central European, German-orientated tradition that spawned so many of the great conductors of former generations. Before moving into the symphonic orbit in Dresden and Berlin, he spent a decade in Weimar and Potsdam as an opera and theater conductor. Out of just such theatrical backgrounds came the Walters, Klemperers, Reiners, Szells and other symphonic giants of indelible memory.

And yet, it is symptomatic of this lean period that Detroit should have had to look so far beyond the horizon when its music directorship fell vacant. At the moment, several other American orchestras face similar dilemmas. With Götting in poor health, Los Angeles is playing the same lottery that turned up Herbig's name. So is San Francisco, which has announced that it will part company with de Waart, but has found no successor as yet. Half a dozen other major orchestras around the world are holding on to minor or immature talents simply because the pool of available maestros is so shallow at the moment.

It is possible, of course, that we romantically exalt the conductors of the past and thus underrate those of our own day. That possibility would be more easily entertained if historic recordings and many living witnesses did not exist to testify otherwise. But it is true that since the arrival of high-fidelity recordings and FM radio, music listeners have become more familiar with the standard orchestral repertory and may be harder to impress.

Before technology changed the musical world so drastically, bringing faithful reproductions of the best musical art into every home, the general musical public may have been more naive and more ready to accept any reasonably good performance as brilliant. Even with our shelves full of recordings to check memory against, we tend to hear live performances very selectively, recalling the best moments and letting the others fade.

Think, then, what it was like a couple of generations ago, when even a devoted concertgoer would have had trouble encountering performances of all Beethoven symphonies, say, in a decade. Now the mighty nine are daily radio fare, difficult to avoid.

What can a conductor do to the "Eroica" today that would certify him as one of the immortals? He can impress his individual views on the work only within such narrow limits that his ideas may be difficult for the ordinary concertgoer to discern. He certainly is not allowed the interpretive leeway that his famed predecessors enjoyed by divine right. His listeners are too familiar with how the work goes, in a broad, superficial way, to be pleased with major changes.

Furthermore, the incessant international publicity that any conductor receives today is a double-edged sword: it not only makes him a celebrity but also makes the public aware of his all-too-human personal traits.

If Toscanini were to reappear today and begin his career all over, he would soon be demystified. He would be grilled on talk shows about his love life and during intermissions of his televised concerts about his baton-breaking rages and other temperamental quirks. In a very short time he would be called before the musicians' union to explain the precise meaning of certain Italian names he called the first trombone for missing an entry. He would be ordered to stop harassing musicians who make mistakes—or else. In short, he might never be allowed to become Toscanini. He might decide to go into computer programming or astrophysics instead of music.

Of course, it is also possible the symphony orchestra has evolved to a point in its history where the cult of the dictator-conductor, which often in the past led to insufferable musical excesses as well as legendary performances, no longer is a workable tradition.

In more than one famous orchestra right now the music director is far more respectful of the musicians, because of the power of their union, than they are of him. That change in the atmosphere, in some ways a healthy one, has been evident all over the world for some years and has not invariably led to orchestral anarchy.

Perhaps all we have lost, finally, is an illusion. Perhaps there are no great men and never were. Perhaps—but I don't believe it.

Still, if the myth of the omnipotent conductor is dead or fast dying, what does its passing mean to the future of symphonic music? No plausible alternative to the famous disciplinarians has yet made itself plain. It does look as if, though the puissant old titans are all but extinct, their heirs are still struggling to be born.

There are now so many orchestras playing year-round schedules, all competing for the handful of respected artists, that musicians are doomed many evenings to face a mediocre or uninspiring leader whom they cannot take seriously, let alone hold in awe.

Mitropoulos, Erich Kleiber, Georg Solti, Willem Mengelberg, Erich Kleiber, Rafael Kubelík, Guido Cantelli, John Barbirolli, Hans Rosbaud, Antal Dorati, Carlo Maria Giulini, Hans Knappertsbusch, Herbert von Karajan, Leonard Bernstein, Eugene Ormandy, and the list could go on. Orchestras looking for music directors or guests had their pick of a rich, apparently inexhaustible, harvest of talent.

There is no need to belabor the obvious. We do live in a different age. Of the names above, Ormandy, Solti, Kubelík, Dorati, Bernstein and Karajan still appear on concert programs, but they represent a shrinking tradition of unchallengeable competence and authority.

Why this should be can be debated, but the fact remains that we no longer live in a time when any of the top orchestras, no matter how long-endowed, can fill its guest-conducting roster with a succession of revered maestros. There are now so many orchestras playing year-round schedules, all competing for the handful of respected artists, that musicians are doomed on too many evenings to face a mediocre or uninspiring leader whom they cannot take seriously, let alone hold in awe.

There are always a few solidly grounded musicians and technicians coming along, of course, some of whom could in time command the kind of authority and public recognition that previous generations of conductors enjoyed.

The passing years are likely to add the patina of old-mastery, for example, to people of such diverse conducting gifts and temperaments as Bernard Haitink, Klaus Tennstedt, Colin Davis, Mstislav Rostropovich and Pierre Boulez.

Moreover, I have at hand Philip Hart's updated and revised edition of his 1979 book, "Conductors—A New Generation," in which he argues the cases of eight fairly young men whom he believes are destined some day to occupy podiums on Olympus. On his admittedly biased list he puts Edo de Waart, Daniel Barenboim, Andrew Davis, Claudio Abbado, Riccardo Muti, Zubin Mehta, Seiji Ozawa and James Levine.

There is no point in quarreling with such a selective and personal form sheet, through a no-less arguable grouping might be easily be made up, from those whom Hart omits, including Carlos Kleiber, Lorin Maazel, Vladimir Ashkenazy, André Previn, Neville Martin, Leonard Slatkin, Christoph von Dohnányi, Simon Rattle and Dennis Russell Davies.

In the catalogs above, you will notice I have not mentioned the newly appointed music director of the Detroit Symphony, Günther Herbig, an East German who represents an interesting class of dark-horse conductors in the maestro derby.

When his appointment was announced the other day I had to go to the

## Bruce Lee Need Not Apply

by Vicky Elliott

**H**ONG KONG—Hong Kong manufactures films, like everything else, efficiently and cheaply. The components are assembled, the gaudy trappings added, and a calibrated blend of kung fu and pornography processed into products with names like "Butterfly Murders" and "Woman Object." Fong Yuk-ping, one of the colony's newest filmmakers, sees things differently.

His films are intimate portraits of life in low-rent, high-rise Hong Kong, where life is lived vertically, in the upper air of the resettlement blocks stacked up the crowded hillsides or horizontally, in the flat waste of squatter shacks and the rafts of floating junks. Here, violence is the angry father wielding a bamboo cane; sex, two teen-agers on an island camping holiday.

Fong, 36, known also as Allen Fong, comes from a family that has lived here almost 200 years (his grandfather's grandfather came over to farm on Hong Kong island). He left to major in Cinema Studies at the University of Southern California, but that doesn't mean he disparages the productions of the Golden Harvest

and Run Run Shaw studios. "Every filmmaker faces reality with his own vision," he said recently, withdrawing into an empty corner of a teashop on Nathan Road. "The violent side is also the reality of Hong Kong—this is a violent city. And if you're making pornography, you're also reflecting the reality: Hong Kong is very sex-oriented."

His version of reality, the humdrum reality of fish stalls and dingy clerical offices and factories where they piece radios together, can be tasted in "Father and Son," released in 1981, and "Ah Ying," which closed in Hong Kong this month after a short run.

One of his characters says, "I want to make a film that reflects our times. If I don't, nobody will ever know we existed." Fong says that isn't the way he would put it—he is a collected and modest person who visibly shrinks from the pretentious. But his two films, which promise to get a better airing abroad than they do at home, try to show what is going on under the bristling armor of chrome and plate glass that has been balanced over Hong Kong in the last 15 years.

"Father and Son," an exquisitely filmed piece about a boy in a squatter slum who wanted to grow up to be a movie maker ("It's personal rather than autobiographical," Fong

says) was enthusiastically received at international film festivals. "Ah Ying," a subtle study of representation and reality, has already been seen in San Francisco where, appropriately enough, it ran back-to-back with Wim Wenders' "The State of Things," also a film about the making of films. "Ah Ying" goes on to the Berlin Film Festival in February and to a week of new directors' work at the New York Museum of Modern Art in March.

Where "Father and Son" is lyrical and linear, progressing chronologically toward the scene at the airport where the demanding father sees his difficult son off to his film school in the United States, "Ah Ying" is more complex and self-reflective, with more rough edges.

The new film is spun out of the lives of two real people: Hui So-ying, known at home as Ah Ying, who helps her parents sell fish in a Kowloon market, and Koh Wu, a would-be filmmaker who taught her acting at the Film Culture Center of Hong Kong before he died of hepatitis last year at the age of 40.

It was when Ah Ying, now 23, auditioned for another of Fong's projects, that the director, slowly came to know her and her family, who

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## It's Salade Russe and the Hell With It

by Craig Claiborne

**N**EW YORK—I was in a sauna one afternoon recently, and a man sitting next to me spoke up. "You're the food writer?" "Yes," I answered. "What do you think's going to happen to cooking over the next 10 years?"

A couple of nights later, at dinner in a friend's home, the question was repeated in slightly different words.

It seems to be an involuntary year-end inquiry, and food writers are supposed to take stock of what has happened during the last 12 months and, more important, perhaps, what is likely to happen in kitchens not only in the months ahead, but in the years to come.

My answer is, if you will pardon my English, nouvelle cuisine. This accordion-pleated affair that affects amateurs and professionals alike can be expanded or contracted—for better or for worse—according to the whims and imagination of the cook or chef.

I feel strongly obliged to take issue with any and all of my colleagues—and they are legion—who tend to disparage, damn and belittle the whole notion of nouvelle cuisine. There are those who moan in their vitals and say it is the worst thing to have happened to the entire culture of good cooking since the invention of the can opener.

Nonsense!

Nouvelle cuisine is the greatest innovation in the world of food since the food processor and, like that machine, it has opened up and broadened horizons in the world of cooking that slightly more than a decade ago were unthinkable. I simply do not understand the naïveté of those supposed professionals who contend that "traditional" cuisine remains the true and unalterable genius of French (and therefore the supreme) cooking.

Let us go back to the origins of traditional French cooking and the beginnings of the

nouvelle cuisine revolution in as simple and basic a way as possible.

For more than 50 years, traditional French cooking was pantry-locked, book-bound and straitjacketed, and all in the name of one man, Auguste Escoffier. Classic, or traditional, French cooking was, thanks to him, a prison sentence. The kitchen existed in Burgundy, Provence, Paris or in the so-called French kitchens of Manhattan, Fort Wayne, Indiana, or Singapore.

I feel strongly obliged to take issue with any and all of my colleagues—and they are legion—who tend to disparage, damn and belittle the whole notion of nouvelle cuisine. There are those who moan in their vitals and say it is the worst thing to have happened to the entire culture of good cooking since the invention of the can opener.

Nonsense!

The rules had been codified and set down by that one individual, the priest of grand cuisine. Every well-known chef in the Western world and some few in the East were Escoffier's absolute apostles.

I am not a chef (I classify myself as a cook), but I was trained in the mid-1950s in Switzerland in what was still the heyday of Escoffier's influence. (The great chef died in 1935.) I was trained at a time when "according to Escoffier" was the not-to-be-questioned "holy writ."

To go against his dictates was to face the contempt of your fellow cooks or chefs.

If Escoffier said that *pommes de terre Anna* were created in this or that fashion, then you didn't vary that formula. If his formula for *salade russe* did not include fresh basil, you didn't dare demonstrate an adventurous and inspired genius by adding a leaf or two. If you worked in a professional kitchen, each day you made a gallon of hollandaise sauce and tossed it into everything. Each morning you turned bins of potatoes into something called *pommes de terre duchesse*—that is, you made a potato-croquette mixture and piped it out with a "piping bag and star tube" and baked it as a garnish. Or you piped it around broiled meats and browned it.

A relatively large number of foods were cooked *à la minute*, but painstaking hours were consumed in the preparation of other dishes, such as a charcuterie of partridge or pheasant, in which a host of vegetables were intricately carved and put together in the most elaborate fashion possible to contain your game filling.

On a far less exalted plane, consider the preparation of vegetables, Escoffier style. Such simple things as brussels sprouts or cauliflower were cooked (generally overcooked) in boiling water until tender. They were then drained and given further cooking and an unconscionable quantity of butter.

I have nothing against an occasional platter

Continued on page 8



# TRAVEL

## Prices Up at Mexican Hotels

by Morris D. Rosenberg

WASHINGTON — A Mexican vacation will cost more this winter. Hotel rates for the "high" season — mid-December to mid-April — have been increased between 11 and 35 percent, with the biggest boosts at luxury, "grand-tourism," oceanfront resorts in such popular areas as Acapulco and Cancun.

Mexico's peso has been eroding against the U.S. dollar in recent months at the rate of about 13 centavos a day — or a peso a week. This continued weakness of the peso, which has been floating since Dec. 21, 1982, is part of the serious economic problems facing that country. One dollar now buys nearly 163 pesos.

Tourism has always received top priority in Mexico, which needs the currency visitors

bring in even more at this time of belt-tightening. The *industria sin chimeneas* (industry without smokestacks) is second only to petroleum in foreign-exchange earnings.

Earlier this year, after a series of steep peso devaluations, the government set maximum room rates to restore order to a chaotic situation and help the hard-hit hotel industry deal with inflation. It also required hotels to post their rates in pesos to prevent them from charging tourists a higher rate in dollars.

Any traveler who has a problem and wants to check the validity of a room rate that has been quoted in dollars (or pesos) need only call the nearest regional office of the Mexican National Tourist Council.

Tell them the class (economy, one-to-five-star, or grand tourism) and location of the

hotel, and ask for the applicable official minimum and maximum high-season rates in pesos. Remember that those listed rates do not cover meals, so any hotel that includes them will charge more.

Then, using the latest exchange figures, convert pesos to dollars, if necessary, to compare with the price being charged, to see if it is within the approved range.

While inflation has made Mexico somewhat less than the wild bargain it was in the period immediately following the devaluations, tourism continues to boom. The government estimates that the 1983 visitor total will reach 5 million, up 1 million from last year, and it expects another substantial increase next year.

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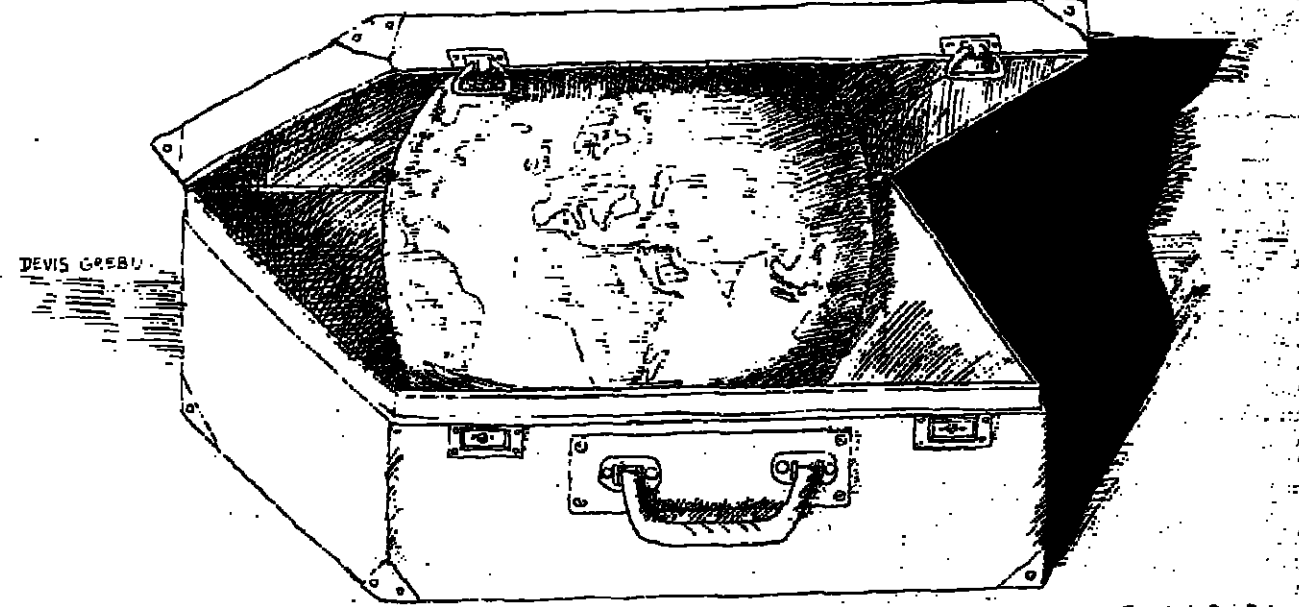


Illustration by David Grebb.

## Nouvelle Cuisine

Continued from page 7

(once a winter, perhaps) of a traditional cassoulet with all that pork rind, preserved goose, pork belly and sausages; nor of a "traditional" sauerkraut with its goose fat, streaky bacon, ham and sausages.

But these concepts are a far cry from nouvelle cuisine and do not fit in with present concepts of dining in extraordinary style with far lighter, more delicate creations — fresh salmon in sorrel sauce, duck liver with celery root, a simple dish of sole with chives, striped bass wrapped in green lettuce leaves and a simple grilled lemon chicken, creations of the likes of Paul Bocuse, the Troisgros brothers, Roger Vergé, Alain Chapel and so on.

I would not exchange my education, which included the entire scope of Escoffier, for all the truffles in Périgord. It is my reasoning that to understand the new cuisine properly, you should know what Escoffier was all about, and in depth.

Many of the foundations laid down by him remain rock solid and are essential to the finest nouvelle cuisine — the basic sauces such as *fonds bruns*, or light brown sauces; the *fumets*, or basic stocks, and *glaces de viande*, or meat glazes, or fish or shellfish mousses (that were scarcely possible for home cooks until the introduction of the food processor) and so on.

What nouvelle cuisine has done is to liberate all of us from a monstrous thou-shalt-not way of thinking.

If you wish to juxtapose anchovy fillets with your roast goose and orange sauce (I am not proposing that seriously), then go ahead and let your guests be the judge. If you wish to add pistachios to your oysters cooked in vinegar (I am not proposing that either), that is certainly your prerogative and you are at least master of your own stove.

With the advent of nouvelle cuisine, chefs were allowed to be innovative to the limits of their imagination. I am convinced that without it, the Western world at large might never have known the likes of those magnificent oils and mustards and vinegars that have now become commonplace in fine food shops around the world.

I do not think we would use so abundantly and prize such things as fresh arugula, radicchio, fresh basil and fresh coriander leaves. We have learned to adapt our Western kitchens to

the good things found in the Orient. We have learned to appreciate fine green salads topped with well-cooked warm meats such as roast duck and sautéed goose livers, and I am convinced these are borrowings from Thailand or other points east. We have learned to not overcook fish and vegetables, and I am convinced this is a Japanese influence. French chefs have learned to travel and broadened their scopes and horizons.

The faults of nouvelle cuisine are, of course, many and obvious. But to my mind, the positive aspects far outweigh the negative ones. I have heard of truffles served with a lime ice; of grapes and other fruit served with sauerkraut in a red-wine sauce; ravioli stuffed with snails and peaches. I have even printed a recipe for lobster in a savory sauce flavored with vanilla.

I have heard of truffles served with a lime ice; grapes and other fruit served with sauerkraut in a red-wine sauce; ravioli stuffed with snails and peaches.

(Curiously enough, the flavors are quite harmonious.) And critics, of course, write ad nauseam — not wholly without justification — of the excessive use of kiwi fruit in any and all dishes, main courses included. One also hears that there is too much fiddling with various foods for the sake of artistic arrangement, and that these portions are costly and small.

I could offer you an equal number of attacks on the faults of traditional French cooking. The most primitive and obvious is that it was designed for an age in which the "average" man or woman with an adequate purse could dine on 10 or more courses during an evening without consideration of the liver or stomach.

In the old days, there was an abhorrent repetition of garnish for various dishes, the

fanciest of which were, by far, crescents of puff pastry. Those crescents adorned — world without end — fish, poultry, beef and so on. They are not at all a bad garnish, except they add unnecessary calories to a meal. And in their own way, they are, or were, like today's overuse of kiwi fruit.

Mention should be made of the differences in style, preparation and presentation of dishes today and yesterday. In the old days, say 10 or 15 years ago, whole pieces of food such as a leg of lamb, a roast chicken and so on were dispatched to the dining room, where they were carved and arranged on the plate by the waiter or captain. The chefs would scream at the manner in which the food was presented, often complaining that by the time the waiter or captain got the dish in front of the customer, it was cooled and inedible.

Today, most foods, even in luxury restaurants, are sliced and arranged on plates in the kitchen. And what do certain critics complain of? The food is cooled and inedible by the time it is presented at the table.

One of the reasons for the popularity of nouvelle cuisine is that we live in a far less formal and circumscribed age, and the whole style of cooking is based on that concept. We are far more health- and weight-conscious, and our bodies demand a lighter style of cooking. We eat less salt and our intake of fat has decreased.

Nouvelle cuisine most certainly does not ignore butter and cream. But at least the butter sauce is more apt to be a *beurre blanc*, which is far more delicate than that egg-enriched hollandaise, and the sauce master with cream seems to be used far more sparingly.

And what do I think about the future of cooking in the Western world? It will be increasingly innovative, endless in its possibilities and productive of great recipes. We have escaped, praise be, from those repetitive banquet dishes like *tournefosses* and pheasant *à la Souvarov*. With any kind of luck, I will never again be served a *salade russe* with my poached salmon. Come to think of it, no one has offered me a dish of *salade russe* or *pommes de terre duchesse* in any form in several years.

That's progress.

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## A Sense of Security at the Airport

by John Brannon Albright

NEW YORK — While on a recent trip to England, a Massachusetts traveler was impressed with how thorough the security check was at Heathrow Airport outside London as she prepared to board her flight home.

She had been prepared for the metal detectors through which passengers pass and the X-ray machines that scrutinize hand luggage. What surprised her was that when she handed over a plastic bag holding rolls of film, an inspector opened every container of exposed film and looked inside — though without unrolling the film itself — and when he came to boxes of unexposed film he examined the ends of the boxes to make sure they had not been tampered with. "It made me feel quite secure to think that there was little likelihood that anyone would be able to board our flight with a weapon that could be used to hijack the plane," the traveler said later.

Worldwide, airplane hijackings declined from 70 in 1969 to 16 last year, although this year there has been a sudden upturn. There are probably 8 million or more flights a year worldwide, so one's chances of being on a hijacked plane are slim.

There are things passengers can do to expedite airport checks and make plane travel that much more comfortable for all concerned. It hardly seems necessary to mention that most countries' law prohibits airline passengers from carrying weapons, incendiary devices, explosives or other dangerous materials either on their person or in their checked luggage or carry-on baggage.

The following suggestions may assist in the enforcement of anti-hijacking statutes:

● Packing — The most helpful thing a passenger can do to assist security inspectors is to realize that his or her carry-on baggage is subject to inspection. By keeping that in mind, passengers will understand that it will help if they "don't stuff things in and step on the bag

to close it — because it later may be difficult to repack the bag at the airport after it is opened and its contents are sorted out," as one official expressed it.

● Getting to the airport — Passengers will make it easier on all concerned if they understand that, because of the security check, boarding may take extra time and that they should therefore plan their trip to the airport to allow at least 15 minutes more for checking in.

● Passenger attitude — Almost as important as packing hand luggage lightly is the attitude that passengers assume as they are about to board a plane. "A spirit of cooperation is most helpful," said one official. "If you are asked to go back through a metal-detection device or to take your keys out of your pockets, don't balk. Try to realize that no insult is intended. The inspection people are just doing their job, and that job is meant to protect your life as well as the lives of your fellow passengers."

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## Sun City: A Profit Not Without Honor

by Richard Lander

SUN CITY, Bophuthatswana, South Africa — The two languages of this gambling and entertainment complex in the South African bush — money and showbiz — rang out loudly as Sun City marked its fourth birthday this month. In the \$800-a-seat Superbowl, the pianist Liberace came onstage driving a Rolls-Royce. At the same time, 10 of the world's best golfers were chasing \$1 million in prize money on the Sun City course.

Situated in remote, semi-arid Bophuthatswana, a nominally independent South African homeland for blacks, Sun City's modern structures and pampered lawns strike a contrast with the mud huts and sleepy donkeys dotted about the surrounding scrub.

The idea of a South African hotel entrepreneur, Sol Kerzner, the Sun City complex is entirely man-made, including a huge lake. In place of the scrub, 1,000 bougainvilleas now grow on the surrounding hills. Sun City is doing good business, providing South Africans of all races with a brand of brash, carefree fun unobtainable in their own country. About 1.3 million visitors a year come here in search of a good time, spending a total equivalent to \$100 million. The management is reticent about exactly how much money it makes, although it acknowledges that the gaming tables account for most of the profits.

About 1,500 people can be accommodated overnight in the luxury hotel and chalets, but many guests come just for the day and drive or fly hundreds of kilometers to gamble, watch the entertainment, play sports or just lie by the pool and drink.

When comparisons with such resorts as Las Vegas are made, Sun City's general manager, Peter Wagner, says there are important differences. He asserts that only 40 percent of Sun City customers come for the gambling and insists that prostitution and drugs are nonexistent here. "We have a family image to keep up," he insists.

Although apartheid is nonexistent here and blacks form a large percentage of the clients, politics and Sun City have never been far apart. For many critics of South Africa's policies of racial separation, Bophuthatswana — fragmented into seven blocks — is the epitome of apartheid and is seen widely as a dumping ground for unwanted blacks. It is not recognized as independent by any government outside Pretoria.

It would be difficult to miss the gap between Sun City's opulence and the rural poverty just a few kilometers away. But hotel officials say the complex is aiding the local economy by providing 1,500 jobs and that both taxes and the state's 50 percent ownership share are swelling the coffers of the homeland's government.

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## WEEKEND

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## INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

### AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel. 72.12.11).  
CONCERT — Dec. 31: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Vienna Song Academy, Christoph von Dohnanyi conductor (Beethoven).  
Dec. 31: Vienna Hofburg Orchestra, New Year's Eve concert, Gen. Hofbauer conductor (Lehar, Stolz, Strauss).  
●Museum des 20. Jahrhunderts, Museum Moderner Kunst (tel. 78.25.50).  
EXHIBITION — To Feb. 26: "The History of Photography in Austria."  
●Musikverein (tel. 65.81.90).  
CONCERT — Dec. 31: Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Lorin Maazel conductor (New Year's Eve Program).  
●Theater an der Wien (tel. 57.96.32).  
MUSICAL — Through December: "Cats."  
●Volksoper (9 Währinger Strasse 78).  
CONCERT — Dec. 26: "Gilbert and Sullivan" Casper Richter conductor.

### ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel. 628.87.95).  
Barbican Art Gallery — To Jan. 15: "Young Blood: Today's Young Designers — Tomorrow's Way of Life."  
Barbican Theatre — To Jan. 28: "Peter Pan" (Barrie).  
●British Museum (tel. 636.15.55).  
EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 15: "Drawings by Raphael from English Collections."  
To Jan. 22: "Islamic Art and Design: 1500-1700."  
From Dec. 16: "Himalayan Rainbow: A Nepalese Textile Tradition."  
●National Theatre (tel. 928.22.52).  
●Hayward Gallery (tel. 629.94.95).  
EXHIBITIONS — To Feb. 5: "Raoul Dufy: 1877-1953."  
To Feb. 5: "Hockney's Photographs."  
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 21: "Dazzle: Exhibition of Contemporary Jewellery."  
Cottesloe Theatre — To Dec. 31: "Mother Harold and the Boys" (Furber).  
Lyttelton Theatre — To Dec. 31: "Cinderella," pantomime directed by Bill Bryden.  
●Old Vic Theatre — Dec. 29-31: "Jean Seberg" (Hamisch).  
●Royal Academy of Arts (tel. 734.90.52).  
EXHIBITION — To March 11: "The Genius of Venice: 1500-1600."  
●Royal Albert Hall (tel. 589.32.03).  
CONCERTS — Dec. 29 and 30: David Essex with special guests.

### FRANCE

PARIS, Centre Georges Pompidou (tel. 277.12.33).  
EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 2: Calder mobile.  
To Jan. 2: "Richard Serra," sculpture.  
To Jan. 2: "François Rouan," paintings.  
To Jan. 23: "Balthus."  
●Suzanne 215 (tel. 256.27.95).  
EXHIBITION — To Feb. 20: Tomek Kawiak.  
●La Galerie Nikolenko (tel. 548.20.62).  
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 14: "Russian and Greek Icons."

### GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper Berlin (tel. 341.44.44).  
BALLET — Dec. 25 and 27: "Nutcracker" (Tchikovsky).  
OPERA — Dec. 26, 28 and 29: "Orpheus aux Enfers" (Offenbach) Jean Lopez-Cobos conductor.  
Dec. 29: "Hänsel und Gretel" (Humperdinck).  
●Philharmonie (tel. 26.92.51).  
Dec. 31: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Herbert von Karajan conductor (Schubert, Smetana, Sibelius, J. Strauss, Rossini).  
COLOGNE, Museum Der Stadt (tel. 221.23.01).  
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 15: "Alex Colville: paintings, drawings and graphics."  
FRANKFURT, Alte Oper Frankfurt (tel. 13400).  
MUSICAL — To Dec. 31: "Bubbling Brown Sugar."  
●Café Theater (tel. 63.64.64).  
MUSICAL — Dec. 21-31: "You're a Good Man, Charlie Brown" (Gensert) English-speaking Theater.  
●Jahresendballe (tel. 305.66.22).  
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 8: Erich Heckel.  
●Der Frankfurt (tel. 256.25.29).  
OPERA — Dec. 30: "Carmen" (Bizet) Judith Somogyi conductor.

### HONG KONG

HONG KONG, City Hall (tel. 526.47.54).  
BALLET — Dec. 27 and 28: Hong Kong Ballet.  
●Ko Shan Theatre (tel. 524.44.23).

### ITALY

FLORENCE, Teatro Comunale (tel. 21.62.53).  
THEATER — Dec. 28-Jan. 6: "Macbeth" Vittorio Gassman director.  
MILAN, Padiglione d'Arte Contemporanea (tel. 78.46.88).  
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 9: "Main Ray."  
PARMA, Teatro Regio (tel. 22003).  
CONCERT — Dec. 26 and 27: "Gruppo d'Avanguardia Musicale."  
TRIESTE, Teatro Comunale, Giuseppe Verdi (tel. 63.19.48).  
OPERA — Dec. 27 and 30: "Andrea Chénier" (Giordano) Jose Collado conductor.

### JAPAN

TOKYO, Hibiya Kokaido (tel. 591.63.88).  
CONCERT — Dec. 26 and 27: Japan Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, Ladislav Slovák conductor (Bemolov).  
●Laforet Museum (tel. 475.04.11).  
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 16: "Paintings by Picasso."  
●Museum of Art (tel. 431.82.84).  
EXHIBITION — To Dec. 27: "Japanese Paintings: From Muromachi to Present."  
●Shinjuku Milano (tel. 208.10.11).  
JAZZ — Dec. 31: Japanese bands.

### MONACO

MONTE CARLO, Société des Bains de Mer (tel. 30.99.31).  
BALLET — Dec. 24-26: "Orfeo" (Monteverdi) Ballet of the Rite Opera.  
Dec. 29-Jan. 1: Ballet of the Rite Opera.  
Monte Carlo Philharmonic Orchestra, Edward Wittenburg harp (Hayden, Stravinsky, Martinu).

### NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel. 71.98.71).  
RECEITAL — Dec. 26: Albert de Klerk organ, Edward Wittenburg harp (Christmas music).

### ISRAEL

HAIFA, Haifa Symphony Orchestra (tel. 64.19.73).  
CONCERT — To Dec. 26: Geoffrey Simon conductor, Margaret Fingher piano (Tchikovsky, Ani Mayayni, Mendelssohn, Mozart).  
JERUSALEM, Israel Museum (tel. 69.82.27).  
EXHIBITIONS — To Dec. 31: "Moritz Oppenheim (1800-1882): The First Jewish Painter."  
To January: "David Bomberg in Palestine: The Transitional Years."  
●Paley Center (tel. 63.62.31).  
EXHIBITION — To Dec. 31: "The Wonderful World of Paper," history and invention of paper.

### SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, Gallery of Modern Art (tel. 46.14.33).  
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 9: "Expressionist and Constructivist: Two Aspects of Art from Germany."  
GLASGOW, Theatre Royal (tel. 331.12.34).  
MUSICAL — Dec. 24, 26-31: "My Fair Lady" (Lerner and Loewe).

### SWITZERLAND

GENEVA, Petit Palais, Musée Genevois (tel. 46.14.33).  
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 15: "Kissling and the Paris School."  
LAUSANNE, Théâtre Municipal (tel. 22.64.33).  
OPERA — Dec. 30 and 31: "La Belle Hélène" (Offenbach).  
MARTIGNY, Fondation Pierre (Gaston) (tel. 22.64.33).  
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 29: "Ferdinand Hodler."  
ZURICH, Theater Hedy Maria Wetzstein (tel. 47.07.22).  
THEATER — Dec. 30: "One Moment After Me" (Annie Habsburg-Adelmont).

### UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Guggenheim Museum (tel. 360.35.00).  
EXHIBITIONS — To Feb. 12: "Kandinsky: Russian and Bauhaus, 1915-1923."  
To Feb. 12: "Homage to Lisbeth Bleser."  
●Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel. 533.77.10).  
EXHIBITION — To Sep. 4: "A Retrospective Spanning 25 Years of Yves Saint Laurent's Designs."  
●Museum of the City of New York (tel. 534.16.72).  
EXHIBITION — April 1: "Painting New York: contemporary paintings of New York City."  
WASHINGTON D.C., Baltimore Museum of Art (tel. 396.63.10).  
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 22: "Marcel Breuer's Designs."  
●Fondry (tel. 783.27.57).  
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 3: "Original 'The New Yorker' Cartoons."  
●International Monetary Fund (tel. 477.41.70).  
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 6: "Twee Tebb: Watercolors of the Eastern Seaboard."  
●National Gallery East (tel. 357.27.00).  
EXHIBITION — To March 18: "Matisse."  
●National Portrait Gallery (tel. 357.27.00).  
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 22: "Masterpieces From Versailles: Three Centuries of French Portraiture."

### WEST GERMANY

DUISBURG, Museum of Art (tel. 431.82.84).  
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### WEST GERMANY



TRAVEL

# What's Doing in Athens

by Marvyn Howe

**A**THERNS — It is said that Athenians of the fifth century B.C. were outraged with Pericles for pampering and embellishing the capital, as if it were some vain woman, decking it out with costly stones, statues and temples. Pericles would not recognize his city today, for its features are weathered and its jewelry somewhat tarnished. But there is still that magic time at sunset when the light softens, spreading a rosy blush over the city's face and, by nightfall, Athens has recovered her intense and ageless vitality.

The newcomer may have trouble seeking out Athens' ancient treasures, which risk being submerged and destroyed by the ills of modern life: masses of anonymous concrete, pounding traffic and corrosive air.

Planners are struggling desperately to revive the glories of Pericles' day. A major effort is under way to save the Acropolis, that monumental rock in the heart of ancient Athens. The visitor will have to endure scaffolding and fenced-off areas and cement copies of the original statues, with the satisfaction that the masterpieces of classic art such as the temples of the Parthenon and the Erechtheion will be preserved for future generations.

Greece's minister of environment, Antonis Tritsis, has an ambitious plan to save historic Athens by incorporating the city's main monuments and archaeological sites into a vast cultural area of pedestrian walks. Plaka, that quiet 19th-century neighborhood that hugs the Acropolis, has already been greatly improved as a pedestrian area. Tritsis has given an ultimatum to all discos to get rid of disco music and amplifiers and to convert either into nightclubs or tavernas with live music, preferably guitars and bouzouki.

Meanwhile, the No. 1 problem for everybody is transport: buses are overcrowded and confusing for most visitors because their signs are, naturally, in Greek. The cost of a local ride costs 22 drachmas and is free before 8 A.M. A suburban train will take you to the port of Piraeus or to Kifissia for a few drachmas, but unfortunately it doesn't go anywhere else. Taxis are low priced but generally full or off duty, especially since private cars are permitted in the city center only on alternate days. A taxi will take you almost anywhere downtown for about 100 drachmas, but the driver will invariably stop to pick up other customers going your way.

Athens has two airports: the Olympic, or west, airport (for all Olympic Airways flights, international and domestic) and the international, or east, airport. Both are within city limits, so make sure the taxi meter is running; the fare to town by the direct route comes to about 330 drachmas with a small charge for luggage. In rush hour the taxi may take you the long way on Kares Highway on the hills overlooking Athens, which means the meter will run up to about 500 drachmas.

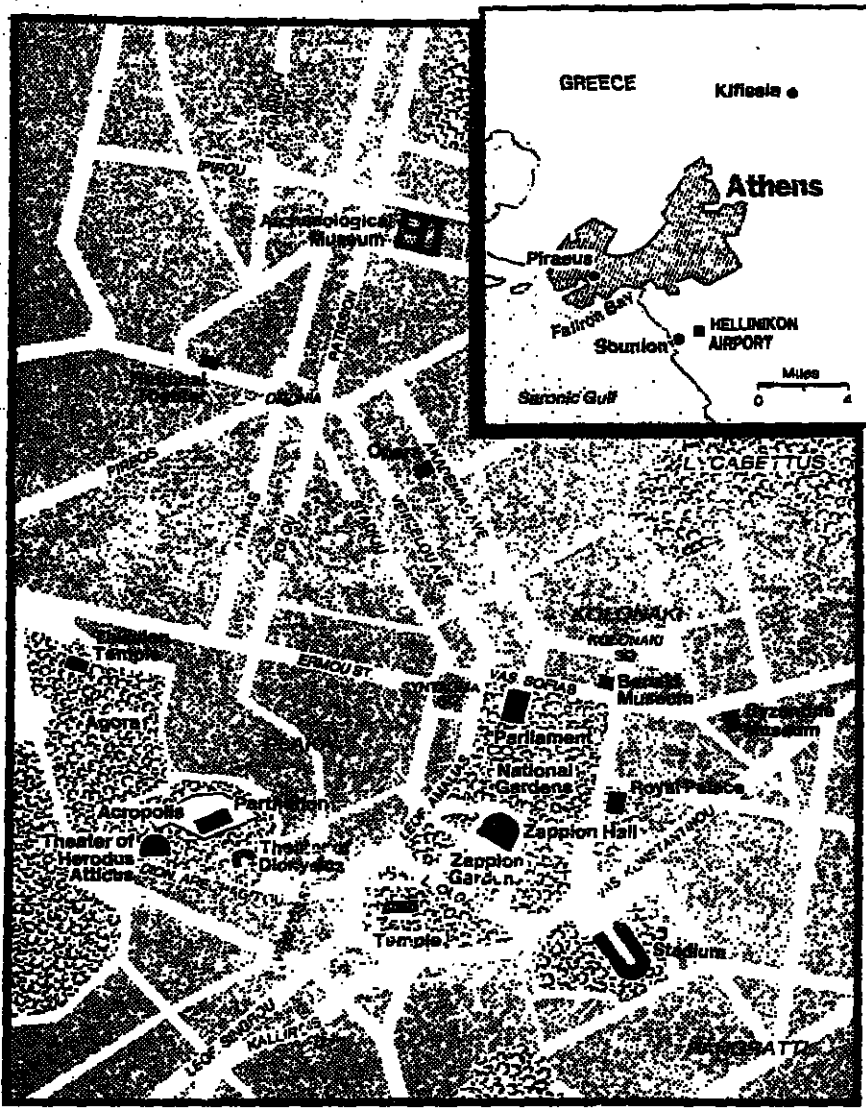
If there's a taxi strike or it's late at night and there are no taxis around, the bus is your only recourse. The International Airport is convenient because it takes you to central Constitution Square for 66 drachmas. It's best to walk around downtown Athens, and pleasant than waiting fruitlessly for a taxi. Although Athens has a population of 3.5 million, most sights are downtown, which is very accessible on foot.

Pollution is another problem — Athens has been declared one of Western Europe's most polluted cities, with Nice and Milan. It's particularly bad on stifling windless days in midsummer, which is one reason Athenians leave town then. Athens is at its best in the fall or winter on those crisp, clear windy days, when everyone breathes freely again.

Another hurdle for visitors to Athens is the hours. They are erratic, unfathomable and often highly annoying. Do as the Athenians do; you'll get more out of your stay. Athens is an early-riser, late-to-bed city with a long afternoon siesta that is presumably sacred time, although it is said that when working couples get the housework done. Shops generally follow this routine, although some evenings they simply don't reopen. Museums and archaeological sites generally close afternoons in winter, as well as one day a week, either Monday or Tuesday.

Eating hours also differ: Lunch can begin at 1 P.M., but 2 is better and 3 quite acceptable. Some restaurants open for dinner at 8:30, most at 9, and if you prefer to dine when Greeks do then it is 10 P.M. or later.

Where the visitor will not have problems is in finding a suitable hotel; they exist at every price level.



The New York Times

There are three new luxury hotels aimed at the affluent business market. The Athenaeum Intercontinental Hotel opened a year ago and looks more like a modern art gallery, a kind of Athenian Pompidou Center with sculptures, murals and canvases by some of Greece's best contemporary artists. It is on Syngrou Avenue.

Athens' new business center, more or less equidistant from the airport and the city center (doubles at about 7,000 to 12,000 drachmas; tel: 922-5950). Add 15 percent tax to the prices quoted here). Just down the road is the Leda Marriott, which opened last May, with its spectacular rooftop pool just across the way from the Acropolis (doubles at 6,000 to 8,000 drachmas; tel: 959-4946). It has the only Polynesian restaurant in town, the Kona Kai, which is expensive but oozing with status (dinner for two with wine, about 5,000 to 6,000 drachmas; tel: 952-5211).

The Astor Palace, which opened last summer on Syntagma (Constitution) Square across from Parliament, has doubles for 9,000 to 11,500 drachmas (tel: 664-3111). The hotel's Apokalypsis Restaurant looks out on a fourth-century B.C. wall discovered by chance during construction. It specializes in Greek cuisine; dinner for two with wine, about 5,000 drachmas (tel: 364-3112).

Then there are the old favorites: The Grande Bretagne, built in 1842 as a private mansion, has more class than its younger rivals (doubles at 6,000 to 8,800 drachmas; tel: 323-0251). The first international hotel that came to town, the Hilton, recently celebrated its 20th birthday and is getting a face lift. Outside, there are scaffolding and men cleaning up the marbles — just like the Acropolis; inside, the rooms are being remodeled with higher colors (doubles from 10,200 drachmas, plus tax; tel: 720-2011).

The Hilton's rooftop Galaxy Bar and Supper Club enjoy one of the best views in town, with the whole sweep from Hymettus Mountain to Lycabettus and including the Acropolis and the sea. The Caravel Hotel, around the corner, is clearly catering to the new wave of Arab tourists. They have converted the Italian restaurant to the Kasbah, serving Middle Eastern cuisine, and built a mini-mosque on the roof, next to the sauna (doubles about 5,400 drachmas plus tax; tel: 729-0721).

For the economically minded, there are many smaller hotels. St. George Lycabettus has a good view of the Acropolis from the rooftop restaurant bar in the quiet neighborhood of Lycabettus Mountain (doubles about 4,400 drachmas; tel: 729-0710). Nearby in fashionable Kolonaki, is the Athenian Inn,

where the writer Lawrence Durrell sometimes stays (doubles at about 1,750 drachmas; tel: 723-3097). There are a host of B-class hotels like the Athens Gate, with a roof garden overlooking the Acropolis (doubles at about 1,400 drachmas; tel: 923-8302).

My suggestion is a minimum of three days for Athens. Spend the first morning at the Acropolis; don't miss the Acropolis Museum (closed Tuesday) where the Caryatids and other sculptures are kept from the polluted air.

Then go to the old agora just down the hill and the Thessalon temple, which closes a little later than the Acropolis. Take a late lunch, then stroll the old cobbled streets of Plaka to see the restoration work on the 19th-century homes, visit the tourist shops that do stay open or relax in a cafe.

Visit museums on the second morning. The Archaeological Museum has what is probably the best collection of classic Greek art in the world. There are other musts: the Byzantine Museum, the Benaki and, if there's time, the National Gallery of Modern Greek Art. Then take a bus tour to Sounion to see the lovely coast road and resorts along the Saronic Gulf to the Temple of Poseidon at Cape Sounion.

The third morning can be spent shopping or window shopping. Souvenir shops in Plaka offer bulky sweaters for about 1,500 drachmas, flowing Grecian cotton gowns for about 1,000 drachmas, as well as a lot of junk. Uptown, the more elegant shops are found on El. Venizelou Avenue, generally known as Panepistimiou. The Zolotas and Laloumis jewelry shops reproduce fine gold museum pieces, like a fourth-century B.C. 22-carat octopus necklace set (I didn't dare ask the price). Another sophisticated area is near Kolonaki Square.

The third afternoon should include lunch at the port of Piraeus, where there's a string of popular restaurants. Then rush back to the city in time to view the sunset over the Acropolis from St. George's Chapel on top of Mt. Lycabettus (walk or take the cable car) or just sit in one of the popular cafes on Syntagma Square — weather and pollution permitting — and watch the evzones (presidential guard) drill in front of Parliament.

For general information, such as museum and shopping hours, the tourist police (tel: 171) can be helpful. A center for tourist information is the National Bank of Greece, on Syntagma Square and Stadiou Street (tel: 322-2738). It is open daily, including Sunday.

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# In Switzerland, an Act of Faith

by Mavis Guinard

**H**EREMENCE, Switzerland — While most children are writing to Santa Claus for presents, in this village on the mountainside under the world's tallest dam, they start the Christmas season with a carol service in his honor. Here, St. Nicholas is the patron saint of a jet-age church built with the loving care lavished on cathedrals.

For centuries, slim-spined or whitewashed chapels have been strongholds of faith throughout the Valais region of Switzerland. The Romans brought Christianity here; in the Rhone Valley, the legionnaires of St. Maurice in the third century chose to die as martyrs rather than give up their beliefs. Ever since, this Catholic region has produced more than its share of bishops, monks, missionaries and papal guards.

When the Alps became a playground, mountain climbers, vacationers and skiers changed many villages into smart resorts. Not in the Val d'Heremence. No tourists, no hotelkeepers, no trains ventured up the steep cleft. In 1929, the building of a first dam brought a road, running water and electricity to this commune of six hamlets where people went about their chores in ways unchanged since the Middle Ages. Dressed in black, they hand-scythed vertical fields for fodder, led their cattle to high pastures, manicured small plots of vegetables. Coming up from Sion, tourists bypassed them. Summer people took the left fork leading towards Evolene and its picturesque crafts. Skiers went higher to Arolla and Thyon 2000.

More than 30 years ago, a bigger and better gravity dam, the Grande Dixence, was wedged between the mountains just above the village. Topping at 2,565 meters (7,759 feet), its 400-million-cubic-meter reservoir taps waters from here to Zermatt to keep two power plants producing energy.

Construction kept 4,000 workers busy for 12 years, with some jobs available for villagers. The commune now also reaps income from water rights on its territory.

With this manna, communal authorities first rid the main village of a fire hazard, moving granaries and barns to the outskirts. Then came a school. And, in 1961, as the last cement blocks were set into the dam, the villagers voted to thank the Lord.

The church of Heremence, where half the valley's 1,300 people live, was not very old but was dangerously fissured by an earthquake. Once razed, it would leave a shallow space between the different levels of the vertical village — an awkward site that frightened off half of the original 38 entrants in an architects' competition. A mixed jury of church and laymen accepted the project of a Protestant architect from Basel, Walter Föhrer, who felt he wanted "to sculpt the concrete mass that had brought prosperity to the village."

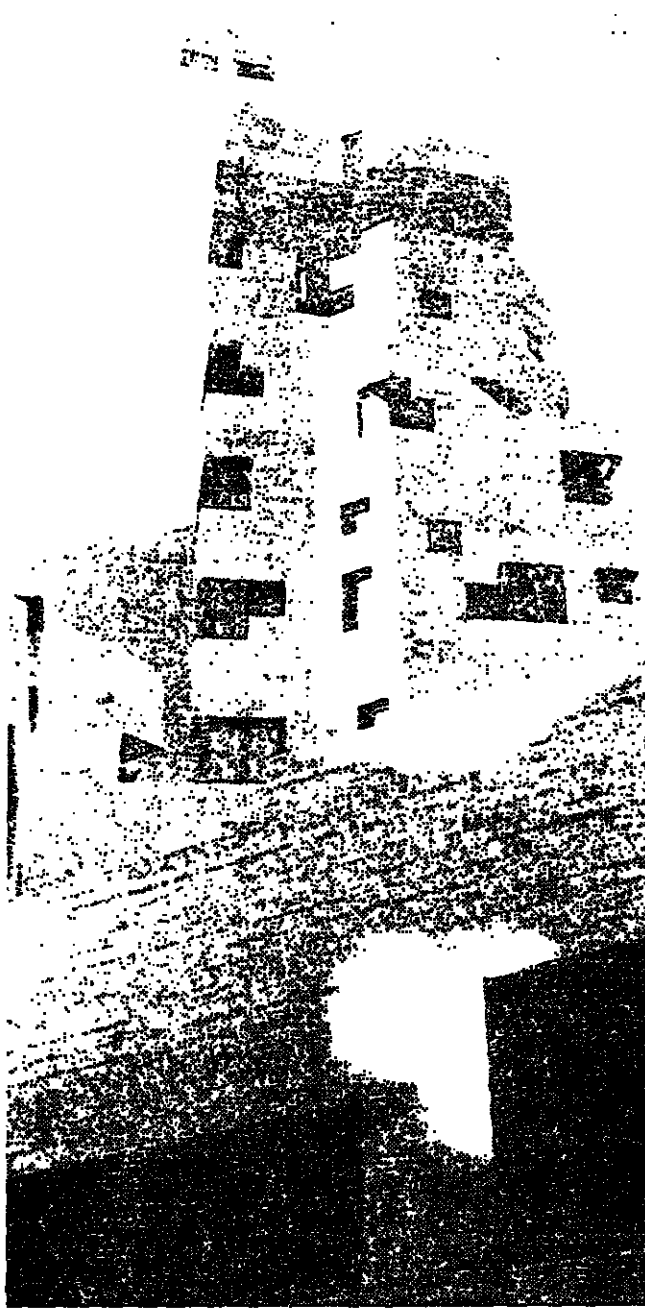
Today, the gray church, consecrated in 1971, just out boldly from the huddle of weathered chalets. From a distance, it might be some outcropping boulder or even a medieval keep. Closer, the rough-planked concrete repeats the dam structure. Shocked traditionalists protested the bunker-like construction but most villagers loved it.

A spacious interior focuses on an irregular wooden altar, where a ray of light falls at noon. The priest may face a side chapel, comfortably small for regular attendance, or an auditorium that can seat 1,000 people drawn by special community events. The plain wooden benches were made by a local carpenter. Sharp-angled concrete walls are pierced by geometric openings for light and heat. Instead of stained-glass windows, color comes from 18th-century gilt polychrome statues of the saints, rescued from the attic of the previous church. The eye is drawn to a stark, almost Byzantine, 11th-century figure of Jesus, stripped to its original wood.

Nature has been allowed into the building: plants grow behind the altar, a trickle of water from a mountain stream flows into the baptismal. Enjoying modern technology, the parish priest likes to show off the glass-encased switchboard that controls light, heating or carillon bells.

The building fills many functions. Its foundation rests on a bank and shop area. From the street, steps lead to a covered porch and terrace off the church itself. Beside it, a clock tower, with its heavy cement cross, is divided into four stories of meeting halls used by the parish, the library, young people's groups or village meetings as varied as the distribution of grazing rights or an evening of bingo.

Several statues of St. Nicholas show him with a curved bishop's staff in one hand, three gold balls in the other. This moneylender's symbol may often remind the parishioners that, for the church, they went



Jacques Dominique Roulier

The church at Heremence.

collectively into debt for 4.5 million Swiss francs (more than \$2 million). The people of Heremence are paying it off quickly; less than 1 million Swiss francs remains of the debt.

Le Corbusier once said that when God's skyscrapers rose out of medieval ruins "they were an act of optimism, a gesture of courage, a masterful feat." In Heremence, they are sending the same concrete message.

From Sion, a visitor can drive or take the bus up to Heremence in 15 minutes. The church may be visited all year. From June 15 to Oct. 15, a cable car goes to the top of the dam. There are several hiking trails around the lake and the Cabane des Dix is a base for classic mountain climbs.

# Hong Kong Movies

Continued from page 7

play themselves in the film. For seven months, he virtually lived with the nine of them in the two-room flat they share in a housing project, and the film painfully reconstructs their strained, silent meals in the tiny kitchen, the tossing and turning in their bunk beds, the squabbles over the use of the stereo.

By local standards, the family is well off. "They eat well," says Fong, "they can save, they have a refrigerator and they can afford to buy a taxi for the eldest son." Ah Ying has spending money of 500 Hong Kong dollars (about \$60) a month. Her father has spent an abject \$3,000 on her hi-fi, which in his Chin Chow dialect he calls the "lai-bai." In the local cinema, this makes the audience roar with laughter. "They can tell right away that this old man has a generation gap," says Fong, who insists the incident is authentic. "He doesn't act at all, to be honest."

The film shifts through three levels of reality, as Koh Wu (played by the film's only professional actor, Peter Wang) bullies and coaches his recalcitrant acting class toward a performance of a play in classical Mandarin. Ah Ying plays herself playing herself playing the lead role and then goes back to her fish stall, as she did two years ago when the shooting was over.

Fong says he can't tell the difference between acting and reality, and his film explores the continuities between the two. The inexperienced acting students, pleading with their teacher for a script, are two-dimensional, since they do not know how to represent themselves; Ah Ying's tongue-tied family is unable to communicate.

But on location, things began to change. Ah Ying, the awkward girl scrubbing the fish off her arms before the acting class, became the poised person of the later scenes. "In her real life, her character was changing," Fong remembers, and brightens. "I didn't tell her." At home, before the film was made, Ah Ying, as

Elder Sister, would intercede with her parents for the other children. "The most rewarding thing for her," Fong says, "is that now her younger brothers and sisters can talk to the parents."

The real Koh Wu's film was never made, despite the seven drafts of the script he wrote for it. Fong, who was a close friend, wanted something to remember him by. "I consider myself very fortunate," he says quietly, from behind his wire-rimmed spectacles. "I've made two films already."

Still, he has to contend with the film industry. "It's all business here," he says. "They're so used to the commercial." When he took his first script to the producers, "They said, 'What do you mean, a film about your father?'"

"I'm just stubborn," he says. "My films aren't money-making, but I consider myself very commercial." The distributors don't agree. Costs of "Ah Ying," which was warmly received by the critics, have to be recouped by a hit-and-run strategy, bombarding a number of local cinemas over a miserably short run. "I sense that they really don't want this kind of film."

Fong's solution to the problem of finance was Feng Huang, a film company with backing — direct or indirect, I don't know — from 1981 Hong Kong International Film Festival turned down "Father and Son."

If the company passes for left-wing in Hong Kong, Fong knows better. "It's very conservative," he says. "The only stipulation was that I wasn't to make anything anti-Communist or pornographic." He says he could live with that. He wouldn't set out deliberately to make a political film, he says, acknowledging that "many people think my work is political."

It is true that "Ah Ying" gives Fong the room to air some of his own frustrations. He has Koh Wu storm out of a showing of a classic Chinese movie, "The Lin Family Shop," and



Fong Yuk-ping.

climb up to the projection room to complain that a five-minute scene has been hacked out of it — so that the management can squeeze more showings into the day.

Fong says the practice is common: "It reflects Hong Kong very much," he says, "how it disregards people's feelings. They're probably cutting that very scene out at this moment."



# Another great launch.

Champagne corks are popping this autumn as the International Herald Tribune launches its sixth simultaneous printing operation.

This time it's in the Hague — for faster, more reliable distribution throughout Northern Europe. Last year it was a new satellite link to Singapore. Two years earlier it was Hong Kong. And during the 1970's the Trib opened new printing sites in London and Zurich.

Why this rapid expansion? To meet the needs of the growing number of busy decision makers who want fast, dependable access to the

Trib's concise, complete, objective overview of world news. Breaking out the champagne comes naturally for the Trib. Born in France in 1887, its global headquarters are still in Paris. And we don't intend to let the bubbles settle.

Plans are already under study for additional printing sites in other world capitals. All to speed the Trib even more swiftly to its third of a million VIP readers in 164 countries around the world. Cheers!

The global newspaper.



### NYSE Most Actives

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Change
ATT	1,257,000	38.25	37.75	38.00	+0.25
IBM	1,100,000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50
GE	800,000	45.00	44.00	44.50	-0.50
AMC	750,000	15.00	14.50	14.75	-0.25
AMR	650,000	25.00	24.50	24.75	-0.25
AMT	600,000	18.00	17.50	17.75	-0.25
AMH	550,000	12.00	11.50	11.75	-0.25
AMN	500,000	10.00	9.50	9.75	-0.25
AMJ	450,000	8.00	7.50	7.75	-0.25
AMK	400,000	6.00	5.50	5.75	-0.25

### Dow Jones Averages

Index	High	Low	Close	Change
Indus	2,875.00	2,860.00	2,865.00	-10.00
Trans	1,250.00	1,240.00	1,245.00	-5.00
Comp	1,100.00	1,090.00	1,095.00	-5.00

### NYSE Index

Index	High	Low	Close	Change
NYSE	2,875.00	2,860.00	2,865.00	-10.00

## Thursday's NYSE Closing

Vol. of 1st. 184,200,000  
Prev. p.m. Vol. 182,000,000  
Prev. Consolidated Close 127,714.68

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

### AMEX Diaries

Index	High	Low	Close	Change
Advanced	150.00	148.00	148.50	-2.00
Unchanged	100.00	98.00	98.50	-2.00
Time	100.00	98.00	98.50	-2.00
New High	100.00	98.00	98.50	-2.00
Volume up	100.00	98.00	98.50	-2.00
Volume down	100.00	98.00	98.50	-2.00

### NASDAQ Index

Index	High	Low	Close	Change
Composite	2,875.00	2,860.00	2,865.00	-10.00
Indus	1,250.00	1,240.00	1,245.00	-5.00
Trans	1,100.00	1,090.00	1,095.00	-5.00
Comp	1,000.00	990.00	995.00	-5.00

### AMEX Most Actives

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Change
Heater	1,257,000	38.25	37.75	38.00	+0.25
Domet	1,100,000	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50
Corbin	800,000	45.00	44.00	44.50	-0.50
Corbin	750,000	15.00	14.50	14.75	-0.25
Corbin	650,000	25.00	24.50	24.75	-0.25

### NYSE Most Actives (Continued)

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Change
AMG	350,000	4.00	3.50	3.75	-0.25
AMF	300,000	3.00	2.50	2.75	-0.25
AMG	250,000	2.00	1.50	1.75	-0.25
AMH	200,000	1.00	0.50	0.75	-0.25
AMJ	150,000	0.50	0.25	0.375	-0.125
AMK	100,000	0.25	0.125	0.1875	-0.0625

### Dow Jones Averages (Continued)

Index	High	Low	Close	Change
Indus	2,875.00	2,860.00	2,865.00	-10.00
Trans	1,250.00	1,240.00	1,245.00	-5.00
Comp	1,100.00	1,090.00	1,095.00	-5.00

### NYSE Index (Continued)

Index	High	Low	Close	Change
NYSE	2,875.00	2,860.00	2,865.00	-10.00

### AMEX Diaries (Continued)

Index	High	Low	Close	Change
Advanced	150.00	148.00	148.50	-2.00
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### AMEX Most Actives (Continued)

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Corbin	750,000	15.00	14.50	14.75	-0.25
Corbin	650,000	25.00	24.50	24.75	-0.25

### AMEX Stock Index

Index	High	Low	Close	Change
AMEX	2,875.00	2,860.00	2,865.00	-10.00

## TECHNOLOGY

For Photo  
Luping

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## CURRENCY

Dollar vs

Currency	Rate
British Pound	1.60
West German Mark	2.36
Swiss Franc	1.50
Japanese Yen	163.60
French Franc	6.55
Italian Lira	2036.00
Spanish Peseta	166.64
Portuguese Escudo	200.48
Belgian Franc	36.36
Dutch Guilder	3.76
Austrian Schilling	13.76
Canadian Dollar	0.75
Australian Dollar	0.70
New Zealand Dollar	0.65
South African Rand	1.80
South Korean Won	200.00
Thai Baht	20.00
Singapore Dollar	0.70
Malaysian Ringgit	2.36
Indonesian Rupiah	1,600.00
Philippine Peso	46.00
Chinese Yuan	2.36
Indian Rupee	46.00
Pakistani Rupee	46.00
Bangladesh Taka	46.00
Sri Lankan Rupee	46.00
Maldivian Rufiyaa	46.00
Myanmar Kyat	46.00
Nepalese Rupee	46.00
Bhutanese Ngultrum	46.00
Laotian Kip	46.00
Siamese Baht	46.00
Indonesian Rupiah	1,600.00
Philippine Peso	46.00
Chinese Yuan	2.36
Indian Rupee	46.00
Pakistani Rupee	46.00
Bangladesh Taka	46.00
Sri Lankan Rupee	46.00
Maldivian Rufiyaa	46.00
Myanmar Kyat	46.00
Nepalese Rupee	46.00
Bhutanese Ngultrum	46.00
Laotian Kip	46.00
Siamese Baht	46.00

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## INTEREST

Money Rates

Rate	Term
1.00%	3 Months
1.25%	6 Months
1.50%	9 Months
1.75%	12 Months

(Continued on Page 12)

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## BUSINESS BRIEFS

### Chase Manhattan Plans to Make Offer For the Rest of Dutch Bank's Shares

NEW YORK (UPI) — Chase Manhattan Corp. Thursday announced it intends to make an offer for all outstanding shares of the \$4.7-billion (in assets) Nederlandse Credietbank (NCB) that it does not already own.

Chase said for 100 percent ownership of the Netherlands' fourth-largest bank followed by a day's agreement to buy a \$4-billion update New York bank — Lincoln First Bank Inc. — for \$308 million in cash and stock.

The latest acquisition and Lincoln First purchase would add almost \$9 billion to Chase Manhattan Corp.'s assets of more than \$79 billion as of Sept. 30.

### Bank of America Settles With Iran

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — BankAmerica Corp.'s Bank of America has received \$472 million in payment of its nonsyndicated loan claims against Iran, the U.S. Treasury said Thursday.

In return, the bank paid \$289.1 million to the Iranian central bank, to settle Iran's claims against Bank of America mainly for interest on blocked Iranian accounts.

Thus, the Bank of America will realize about \$183 million from the settlement.

### U.S. Wheat Crop Declines by 14%

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The U.S. 1983 wheat harvest, with record yields partly offsetting a massive acreage cutback, was 243 billion bushels — nearly 1 percent larger than projected and 14 percent less than last year's record, the government reported Thursday.

Harvested acreage was off 22 percent from 1982, but the decline was partially offset by a record yield averaging 39.4 bushels a acre, up 3.8 bushels from a record set in 1982.

When the harvest was completed, the Agriculture Department slightly raised its estimate of the crop above the October projection of 241 billion bushels.

### U.K. Has \$107-Million Trade Surplus

LONDON (Reuters) — Britain had a trade surplus of \$107 million (\$149.3 million) in November after a \$429-million deficit in October, the Department of Trade and Industry said Thursday.

The department said the current account had a \$317-million surplus after a \$219-million deficit in October, which was revised from an estimate of \$269 million. Exports rose to \$5.28 billion from \$5.16 billion in October while imports fell to \$5.17 billion from \$5.59 billion.

The current account surplus for the year to date was \$1.3 billion, compared with the Treasury forecast of \$500 million for the whole year. The current account is a broader measure of trade performance that includes services and certain financial transactions.

### Seoul to Revise Current 5-Year Plan

SEOUL (UPI) — The South Korean government announced Thursday that it would revise the current five-year economic plan in an attempt to reduce foreign debt and stem the growth of imports.

The revisions, including import cuts and efforts to hold price increases below 1 percent a year, will take effect next year and run through 1986, when the plan is scheduled to end.

### Wilson, Creditor Panel Reach Accord

OKLAHOMA CITY (AP) — Wilson Foods Corp. has announced an agreement with a committee of its creditors that calls for the payment of \$31 million owed to its suppliers. Wilson is the largest U.S. processor of pork products.

A Wilson spokesman, David Thompson, said Wednesday that the agreement would be submitted to all creditors in January after it is approved by Wilson's board. He said formal creditor approval of the agreement was expected shortly thereafter. Wilson filed in April for reorganization under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code, prompting charges of union-busting.

## Bank of Boston on Buying Spree

(Continued from Page 11)

could be costly and could drag down the bank's earnings. "We've been traditionally a wholesale bank and have preferred to be a whole-sale bank," he said. "I feel dealing with corporations is a less complicated way to make money than dealing with consumers."

But Mr. Brown says the bank has little choice. He believes that interstate banking is close at hand and that federal laws will be changed to allow banks to operate full-service branches across state lines. He fears that if his bank does not act quickly, other banks will come into New England and threaten its leadership.

"It's our plan to remain the dominant bank in New England," Mr. Brown said. "We decided if we didn't do something we'd be a sinking regional bank."

And since he has taken over, the temperament of the bank has changed. Unlike most of his predecessors, Mr. Brown, a native of North Carolina, is no Boston Brahmin. And although he is the protégé of his widely respected predecessor, Richard D. Hill, Mr. Brown's style is radically different, according to his colleagues.

"Bill comes on gruff," says Alan L. McKinnon, executive vice president and chief financial officer. "He comes to decisions quicker than Dick and, unlike Dick, Bill's mind is constantly on business."

Mr. McKinnon says that in contrast to reactions to the soft-spoken and always diplomatic Mr. Hill, "some people are offended by Bill." He added: "His mind works so fast, he overwhelms people. Before you spell out the problem, he has the answer."

Despite the differences in styles, no one in the bank doubts that Mr. Hill fully agrees with Mr. Brown's policies. And Mr. Hill, who remains chairman of the bank's executive committee, still counts. "No major decision is made without his participation," a senior officer said.

And, in an interview at the bank, Mr. Hill echoed Mr. Brown's words: "If the bank being acquired were in Omaha, we'd be thinking very hard about it. But we have always been the biggest bank in New England and we want to stay that way."

For his part, Mr. Brown concedes that the bank must strike fast. He says it has a "moment of opportunity" as the result of laws recently enacted in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island that allow the region's banks to acquire banks in each other's states. But the

laws still forbid entry by non-New England banks.

It is under that regional agreement that the Bank of Boston, with assets of \$18.3 billion, has agreed to buy Colonial Bancorp, the fourth-largest bank-holding company in Connecticut, and RIHT Financial Corp., the third-largest in Rhode Island. It has also agreed to buy Casco-Northern Corp., the largest banking organization in Maine.

Colonial had assets of \$1.3 billion at the end of 1982, RIHT had \$1.9 billion and Casco-Northern \$659 million.

The Bank of Boston has also bought into Chittenden Corp., the largest bank-holding company in Vermont, with assets of \$682 million.

The moves are puzzling analysts for a number of reasons. "Providence and Waterbury are not the most attractive markets," said James McDermott, an analyst for Keefe, Bruyette & Woods.

And, like Mr. Ehlen of Goldman Sachs, many analysts believe that the banks being bought by the Bank of Boston are far from the best, while the Bank of Boston itself has been a top earner.

Last year, for example, it earned 74 cents on each \$100 of average assets, which would have ranked it No. 2 among the nation's 15 largest bank-holding companies if it were among them. J.P. Morgan & Co. came in first, reporting a 78-cent rate of return, and it was followed by Mellon National Corp., with a 73-cent return.

The story is different for the Connecticut and Rhode Island banks. Last year Colonial reported a loss of \$26.6 million, while RIHT scored a return of only 35 cents on each \$100 of assets.

Yet Mr. Brown said he hoped to rely heavily on the managements of the acquired banks for expertise in consumer banking. He attributed Colonial's loss to international ship-financing.

RIHT's earnings decline reflected problem loans in its own backyard.

## Scots Pin Economic Hopes on New Technology

By Peter Osnos

Washington Post Service

GLASGOW — As the steel mills, shipyards and coal mines that once befitted the Scottish air continue to decline, planners have turned to new technologies for economic salvation.

They believe in Scotland's ability to match the best of U.S. enterprise and Japanese efficiency. And heading this bid to draw new investment and promote new industries is the Scottish Development Agency.

The planners call Scotland "Silicon Glen" in the hope that it will become Europe's counterpart to the San Francisco Bay area's Silicon Valley.

Progress is clearly being made. Some 200 concerns in electronics-related fields cover what seems to be the full range of computer-aided design, communications equipment and information systems. Among them are International Business Machines, Honeywell, Hewlett-Packard, Wang, Mitsubishi and Nippon Electric.

The work force in these industries is about 40,000 greater than in such older industries as shipbuilding and steel, and it is estimated that there could be 100,000 jobs in the 1990s.

The development agency, established in the mid-1970s, is a hard-sell outfit. Housed here in a new high-rise office building, its glossy brochures and slide shows are expert and its winning and dining of prospective investors prodigious.

The agency can offer generous financial incentives to the right businesses — as much as 40 percent of the capital costs of getting started, plus training and research assistance. It also promotes the benefits of research

ties with the improving specialized departments of Scotland's eight universities. The government has assisted a surge in the numbers of new suppliers of technical equipment to foreign investors — in all, a structure, the planners say, that holds out the prospect of continued development.

The value of expansions by existing companies, mostly foreign, and new starts since 1980 is estimated at about \$500 million, a trend that has defied a severe recession.

But some remain pessimistic. North Sea oil has cushioned Scottish unemployment, but the country has, nevertheless, lost 100,000 jobs since the end of 1973.

"These are hard times," said James Wilson, the chief executive of Livingston New Town outside Edinburgh, where unemployment is still 17 percent.

Conservative Party politicians see the recent upturn in Scotland's high-tech fields as particularly bullish.

"Electronics is not only a growth industry in its own right but provides the technology from which other sectors can benefit," George Younger, secretary of state for Scotland, said in Parliament.

Critics take a cautious view of the projected gains in electronics-related industry and energy. Douglas Harrison, assistant secretary of the Scottish Trades Union Congress, said work in Scotland mainly involves the licensing of technology developed elsewhere or parts assembly.

"We've got just branch factories employing mainly unskilled females," Mr. Harrison said. "As a foundation on which to build an economic future, these are shifting sands. We're not in a position to reject factories that

will employ 500 people, but this sort of investment is not what is going to make us Silicon Glen."

A typical plant of this type is National Semiconductor, a Santa Clara, California, company that came to Scotland in 1969. Production consists primarily of microprocessors, memory chips and linear circuits. Sales are about \$150 million a year, according to Manuel Yuen, the American general manager. He said that 75 percent of the work force of 1,500 people is nonprofessional and most of these are women on the assembly lines whose starting pay is about \$125 a week.

Mr. Harrison's complaints also may be related to the preponderance of nonunion labor in such plants. Only about a quarter of the people employed in the electronics field belong to unions.

The development agency says that senior management is drawn mainly from Scottish and English specialists, with only a smattering of foreigners in key positions. Nonetheless, 90 percent of the electronics-related jobs are in companies owned outside of Scotland and a few corporate or strategic decisions are only now starting to be made here.

Nor does the electronics field appear to be soaking up many of the men still being laid off by the thousands in shipbuilding and steel.

"We simply can't look at the new technologies to solve our short-term unemployment problems," said George Mathewson, the agency's chief executive, "but we must expand wealth with our commitment to these new industries. Ultimately that is the only way the viable new jobs will be created."

### Gulf Oil Defers Deadline on Votes

The Associated Press

PITTSBURGH — Gulf Oil Corp. said its directors Thursday adjourned a shareholders' meeting to allow more time to count votes cast on a proposal to reincorporate Gulf as a Delaware holding company.

The meeting, originally adjourned from the Dec. 2 voting deadline, will be reconvened Jan. 18, when the judges of the election are expected to be finished counting and validating shares and proxies.

Gulf, the nation's fifth-largest oil company, proposed the reincorporation to dilute the influence of an investors group led by T. Boone Pickens Jr., chairman of Mesa Petroleum Co. of Amarillo, Texas.

The Mesa group holds nearly \$1 billion worth of Gulf stock and is pressing a plan to create a trust that would channel petroleum royalties directly to shareholders.

## Warner in Unusual Contract Sale

By Thomas C. Hayes

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Acting to trim its mounting short-term debt, Warner Communications Inc. has signed an unusual agreement to sell \$350 million in completed contracts not yet registered on its balance sheet.

The entertainment conglomerate, which had a \$424.7-million loss through September, said Wednesday that it had received \$275 million in cash for the contracts from a group of banks headed by Bank of America.

The contracts cover rights to movies and television programs that major networks, pay-television services and television syndicates schedule for broadcast.

The contracts were discounted by \$75 million because Warner will have immediate use of the money from the banks. The \$350 million was also reduced by fees that Warner paid to the banks for collecting money from the contracts as they become due.

"We're going to pay down our short-term borrowings," Geoffrey Holmes, a Warner vice president, said in a telephone interview from New York. The company listed \$344 million in short-term debt Sept. 30.

Mr. Holmes noted that, because of heavy losses this year at its Atari computer and video-games division, Warner had accumulated tax benefits that made the transaction appealing. Atari had a \$536.3-million loss through the first nine months of the year.

The practice is not widely followed at major studios, according to David Londoner, an analyst with Wertheim & Co.

Mr. Holmes said, "We're doing this for tax reasons, not for cash reasons." But at least one analyst disputed him. Harold Vogel of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc. interpreted the contract sale as "a relatively high-cost form of financing that a studio wouldn't resort to unless it needed the cash."

Mr. Holmes argued, however, that Warner's cash flow is at its peak for the year because of holiday revenues from retailers and movie theaters. And a Los Angeles banker familiar with the entertain-

ment industry said Warner was not in a cash bind.

The contract transaction is similar to factoring, a common practice in the garment industry, in which manufacturers sell receivables — customers' unpaid bills — to finance companies at some price below their face value.

In Warner's case, however, the entertainment contracts had not been recorded on its balance sheet.

Studios, such as Warner Bros. Inc., cannot book contracts as assets until the first period in which the programs can be aired by the rights purchaser. Warner Bros. had a backlog of about \$400 million in contracts before the agreement.

He said the \$275 million obtained Wednesday from the banks would not begin to appear as revenue in the Warner Bros. profit-and-loss statement until after the movies and television programs were produced.

"From an accounting view, we will report revenues and profits until then as if this never happened," he said. On the other hand, the company can use the cash now and

not pay taxes on it because of its losses.

Mr. Vogel at Merrill Lynch said the contract sale was likely to put more pressure on Warner Bros. to pursue financing outside the parent company to cover costs for new productions.

"A studio operating under normal circumstances would recycle its cash through new releases," the analyst said. "This seems to imply that Warner would have to raise more of its money on its own."

That is likely to be through limited partnerships, a practice in which investors buy part of a film for a share of potential profits.

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## Reagan Forecasts Hinge On Shrinking Deficits

By John M. Berry

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration issued rosy economic projections Thursday that assume that federal budget deficits otherwise estimated at more than \$200 billion a year will be narrowing sharply as a result of actions to cut spending and increase taxes, officials said.

The White House said Thursday it will base its fiscal 1985 budget requests on projections of sustained growth and generally declining inflation and interest rates for the next six years.

As expected, the administration forecast an increase in the gross national product during 1984 of 4.5 percent, adjusted for inflation, down from this year's estimated 6.1 percent. Inflation, as measured by the GNP implicit price deflator, is pegged at 5 percent for next year, up from 4.1 percent in 1983.

The civilian unemployment rate, which was 8.4 percent in November, will fall to 7.7 percent by the fourth quarter of 1984 and to less than 6 percent in 1985, according to the projections.

After next year, inflation-adjusted GNP is projected to rise about 4 percent a year while inflation falls about 0.3 percentage points annually, finally reaching 3.5 percent in 1989.

The Treasury secretary again expressed concern that Congress might pass any proposed tax increase but not the spending cuts to which it would be linked. "Before I would like to see the cuts," Mr. Reagan would not respond directly when asked whether the administration would be willing to negotiate a package of spending and tax changes as it did in 1981 and 1982 but which it refused to do this year.

The detailed economic projections released Thursday will be used by government departments and agencies to "price out" the programs that operate at levels approved by the White House team. Final spending figures will be known early next month. The budget itself is tentatively scheduled to be sent to Congress Jan. 30, officials said.

Mr. Reagan's proposal last winter of a contingency tax for 1986 worth about \$45 billion "had a half life of 24 hours," Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan recalled this week. How any such proposal would fare next year can not be predicted, he said.

"We will have to wait until we see what the mood of Congress is when they return" from trips abroad and to their home states and districts, Mr. Regan continued. "It will be interesting to see when they come back how fired up they are for spending cuts, or spending increases, and tax cuts or increases, and how long that fire lasts."

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NEW ISSUE

These securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

25th November, 1983



## INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT







## Dec. 22

## Paris Forges Ahead in Bid To Spur Home Electronics

*International Herald Tribune*

CFF's home-banking service will be available free to all its clients from January, Daniel Deguen, chairman and chief executive at CCF, forecast that almost all the bank's clients would be using the electronic service by the end of 1985.

**A Paris resident uses a home computer as an electronic phone book, one of those just installed in the region.**

By Donald Nordberg

The Paris Bourse's all-share index closed at a record, continuing a record-breaking rise that began earlier this year.

	Prices	Feb.	May	Aug.
390	10.25-12.25	21.00-23.00	—	
410	3.25-4.75	11.00-13.00	19.50-22.00	
430	1.75-2.75	6.75-8.25	12.50-14.50	
450	—	3.50-5.00	7.50-9.50	
480	—	—	1.50-1.00	

In Amsterdam, shares moved sharply higher in active trading, sending the all-share index, the international and the industrial indices to 1983 highs.

## Dec. 22

[illegible]

**Reuters**

**LONDON** — Nigeria is seeking refinancing credits of six years, with 2½ years of grace period, to enable \$3 billion to \$5 billion in arrears on its short-term trade debt to be brought up to date, a spokesman for the British Export Credits Guarantee Department said Thursday.

## Floating Rate Capital Notes 1990



In accordance with the provisions of the Notes notice is hereby given that for the six months interest period from 23rd December, 1983 to 25th June, 1984 the Notes will carry an Interest Rate of 10 1/4% per annum. The interest payable on the relevant interest payment date, 25th June, 1984 against Coupon No. 12 will be U.S.\$55.24.

By Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New-York, London  
Agent Bank

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**22 December 1983**

[illegible]

**AMERICAN EXPRESS COMP**

**(CDRs)**  
The undersigned announces that on 29th December 1983 at Koningstraat 172, Amsterdam, the CDRs A, B and C, no. 25 of the CDRs A of the *Amsterdamsche Repress Company* each of 15 shares will be payable with a net sum of  $\text{Dfl. } 4.22 \text{ net}$  (div. per record date 7.12.83  $\text{Dfl. } 3.32 \text{ p.sh.}$ ) after deduction of  $\text{Dfl. USA-tax} = \text{Dfl. } .24 = \text{Dfl. } .24$ . CDRs D, *epa.* belonging to members of The Netherlands will have a net sum of  $\text{Dfl. } 3.48 \text{ net}$  after deduction of an additional  $\text{Dfl. USA-tax} = \text{Dfl. } .24 = \text{Dfl. } .74$  (div. per record date 7.12.83  $\text{Dfl. } 3.48 \text{ net}$ ).

**AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.**  
Amsterdam, 16th December 1983

**HIGGINS-RAND COMPANY**

(CDR's)

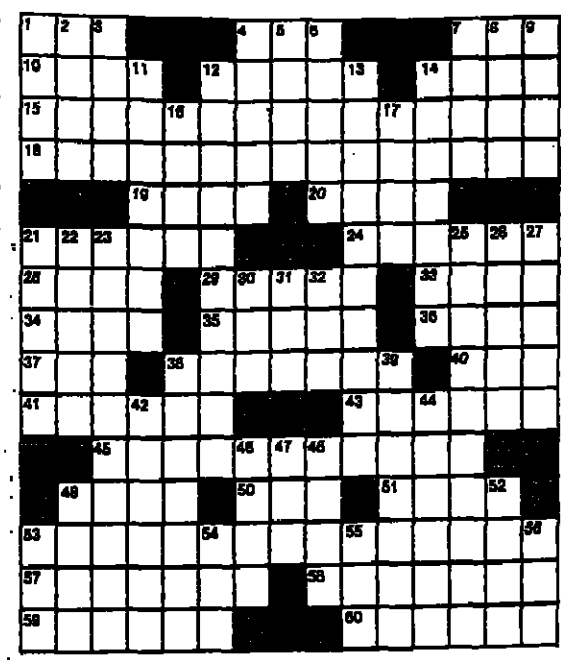
undersigned announces that as from 1 December, 1983 at K&S-A/N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, no. 42 of the CDR's Ingevoerd Company, each representing, will be payable with 8.56 met (div. per record-date 1983; gross 8.65 p. sh.) after deduction of 15% USA-tax = 4.877 = Dfls. 1.51 per CDR.

Persons belonging to non-residents of the Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% USA-tax = 4.875 = Dfls. 1.51) with 1.05 met.

**STERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.**

Amsterdam, 16th December, 1983.





**ACROSS**

1 Sesame  
4 French noble  
7 Month, in Madrid  
10 Genesis shepherd  
12 Unit of magnetic induction  
14 Toucan's colorful part  
15 What the pattern of this puzzle features  
18 Breakfast companion, for some  
19 Norms: Abbr.  
20 Name for a lioness  
21 Trp lengthener  
24 ... call you upon him while he ...  
28 Lend of tennis  
29 Atlas feature  
34 Preprandial tidbits  
35 Indira Gandhi's father  
36 Concordes  
37 Shoshonean  
38 Slows down  
40 Kind of dance  
41 Glides  
43 Diner

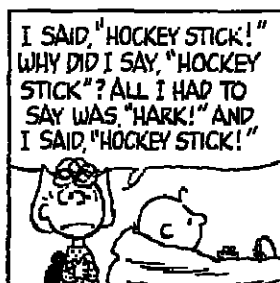
**DOWN**

1 Soft mineral  
2 Construction piece  
3 Apollo's mother  
4 Apollo's partner  
5 SALT participant  
6 Bonnie's partner  
7 City on the Moselle  
8 Ex-Knick Monroe  
9 ... terner  
11 Tutors' offerings  
12 Meretricious quality  
13 Large or full measures  
14 Byzantine coins

16 Q-V connection  
17 Rump  
21 Wrapped, as a Christmas gift  
22 Broadway musical  
23 Wall hangings  
25 New Yorkers: Jerseys et al  
26 Perfume base  
27 Rough  
28 Gross's lesser partner  
31 Na Na of TV fame  
32 Ship  
38 ... wear clothes  
42 Grooming, making up, etc.  
44 Item near a gutter  
46 Evened the score  
47 Symbol of voracity  
48 Amphora (pl.)  
49 Celebration  
52 Mountain: Prefix  
53 Rel. of Ph.D.  
54 Saul's uncle or grandfather  
55 Each TD earns six of these  
56 One who transmits: Abbr.

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# PEANUTS



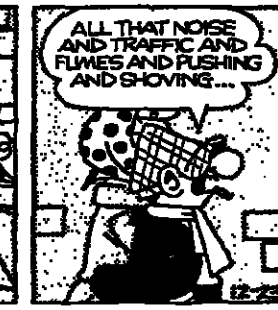
# BLONDIE



# BEETLE BAILEY



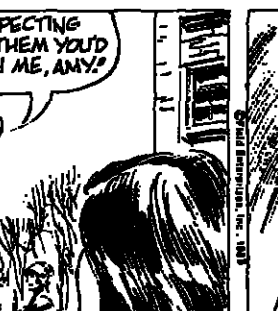
# ANDY CAPP



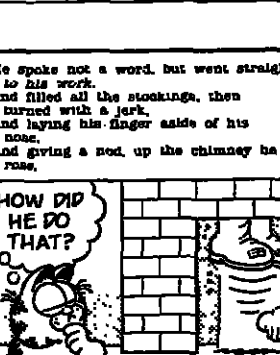
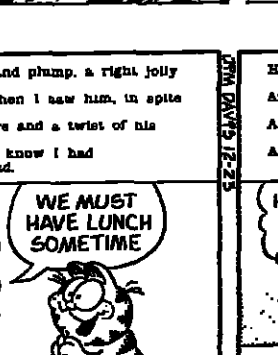
# WIZARD OF ID



# REX MORGAN



# GARFIELD



# BOOKS



Locomotive of the Ma and Pa Railroad chugging over the Gross Trestle.

## MARYLAND: A Pictorial History . . . the first 350 Years

By Jacques Kelly. 263 pp. \$29.95. Chesapeake Publishing Corp., 1A Airpark Drive, Easton, Md. 21601.

## BALTIMORE: When She Was What She Used to Be, 1850-1930

By Marion E. Warren and Mame Warren. 150 pp. \$25. Johns Hopkins University Press, Charles and 34th Streets, Baltimore, Md. 21218.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

SURELY there could be no more telling sign of the widespread esteem currently enjoyed by Maryland generally and Baltimore specifically than the profusion of glossy coffee-table books devoted to the state and its largest city. Five years ago, when I moved to Baltimore, a decent picture history of it did not exist; today, by sharp contrast, the difficulty lies in choosing among the many new volumes that crowd the bookshelves.

To name only a handful, these books include Suzanne Ellery Greene's "Baltimore: An Illustrated History," Sherry H. Olson's "Baltimore: The Making of an American City," the Historical Society's "Baltimore: A Living Renaissance," Jacques Kelly's "Bygone Baltimore," J.R. Schube's "The Living Chesapeake," and "The Hammond-Harwood House Atlas of Historical Maps of Maryland, 1608-1908." As if that were not enough, this holiday season two more large books have entered the lists.

Of these, Jacques Kelly's "Maryland: A Pictorial History . . . the first 350 Years" obviously is of broader interest, and for the most part it delivers what it promises. It contains some 500 old photographs—many of them drawn from Kelly's private collection, which is past both charmingly and informatively. Arranged according to sections of the state rather than historical chronology, the book provides a comprehensive view of Maryland's past, both rural and urban; it pays particular attention to the development of the state's rail and road systems, and to the critical role in its history of the Chesapeake Bay.

A few of the pictures will be familiar to veteran picture-book browsers; many others will come as engaging surprises. I especially liked a 1916 view of the enormous roller coaster at Chesapeake Beach; a turn-of-the-century picture of the incredibly ornate Cabin John Hotel in Montgomery County; a 1905 postcard of Chevy Chase Circle, which today's reader will find unrecognizable; the lost and much-lamented Club House at Primco, as it ap-

peared in 1945; a 1919 panorama of company-town housing in the steelworking community of Dundalk; a 1920 family portrait taken in Grantsville; a Ma and Pa Railroad locomotive chugging over the Gross Trestle in 1955.

As the dates on these pictures indicate, the chief problem with "Maryland: A Pictorial History" is that it does not live up to its title: "Bygone Maryland" would have been better, since its photographs date back only as far as the Civil War.

Like Kelly's book, "Baltimore: When She Was What She Used to Be, 1850-1930" is essentially an exercise in nostalgia. Marion and Mame Warren, father and daughter, are the editors of earlier picture books about Annapolis and the Naval Academy; in their new book they have assembled a collection of photographs, old newspaper stories and excerpts from magazine articles in an attempt to show the city's development from the coming of photography until 1930. Though their pictures are by no means all familiar, the subjects they cover often are: Federal Hill and Mount Vernon, the city markets, Johns Hopkins University, white marble steps, the Great Fire of 1904.

With regard to that fire, perhaps the most valuable contribution made by this book is that it reprints an exceptionally perceptive article by John Wilber Jenkins, "The New City of Baltimore," which appeared in The World's Work a decade later. The fire that seemed the most terrible of calamities proved to be a blessing in disguise," Jenkins wrote, for it forced Baltimore to redesign and rebuild its decrepit downtown and thus contributed to the revitalization of the entire city. Had the fire not occurred, Baltimore's history would have been very different and the city today almost certainly would be far less appealing than it is.

The Warrens' book is attractive enough, but it is considerably short of comprehensive; the photo reproduction is satisfactory, but most of the old newspaper stories are difficult to read and the point of including them is thus far from clear.

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

# BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal, East opened one diamond (a normal move for players who insist on five cards for a major suit opening), and South made an intelligent expert bid of three no-trump. This rare bid is usually based on a long, solid minor suit and a stopper in the enemy suit. He was not very worried about hearts: It was very probable that his partner would provide a stopper in that department.

West led a small heart, and South could have made nine tricks quickly if he had put up the king and taken a spade finesse. Quite naturally, however, he played the jack from dummy, for the opening bidder was very likely to have the ace.

East won with the queen and thought it over. He knew that his partner had begun with four hearts headed by the ace and very little else. Clearly South held long, solid clubs, a stopper in diamonds and the ace-queen of spades.

East could see that the club nine would be an entry to the dummy, so returning a spade would not help. Spades would throw a spade and eventually reach the dummy to score the heart king and take a spade finesse. Even worse would be to lead spades or diamonds; so, East made the fine play of leading a club, attacking South's long, strong suit.

Now the declarer was helpless: His one entry to the dummy was inadequate. He took two club tricks, crossed to the

NORTH			
♠	AKQJ	♥	AKQJ
♦	AKQJ	♣	AKQJ
WEST (2)			
♠	AKQJ	♥	AKQJ
♦	AKQJ	♣	AKQJ
SOUTH			
♠	AKQJ	♥	AKQJ
♦	AKQJ	♣	AKQJ

Each side was vulnerable. The bid was: North Pass, South Pass, West Pass, East Pass.

# DENNIS THE MENACE



"... AND DON'T FORGET TO INCLUDE THE BATTERIES."

# JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumble words to form four ordinary words.

GINIC  
HELAT  
SMUTTO  
GAVESA

Print answer here: WITH

Yesterday's Answer: What you sometimes get when you have fun in the sun—"BURNED"

# WEATHER

EUROPE			
Algeria	17	17	17
Amsterdam	12	12	12
Berlin	12	12	12
Brussels	12	12	12
Buenos Aires	12	12	12
Cardiff	12	12	12
Delhi	12	12	12
Edinburgh	12	12	12
Frankfurt	12	12	12
Geneva	12	12	12
Helsinki	12	12	12
London	12	12	12
Los Angeles	12	12	12
Madrid	12	12	12
Moscow	12	12	12
Munich	12	12	12
Nairobi	12	12	12
Paris	12	12	12
Prague	12	12	12
Riverville	12	12	12
Rome	12	12	12
Stockholm	12	12	12
Washington	12	12	12
Yokohama	12	12	12
Zurich	12	12	12

## Canadian Stock Markets

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$

Toronto			
Alcan	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Bell	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Imperial Oil	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Bank of Montreal	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Bank of Toronto	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Canadian Pacific	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Canadian National	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Canadian Western	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Canadian Northern	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Canadian Pacific	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Canadian National	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Canadian Western	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Canadian Northern	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Canadian Pacific	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Canadian National	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Canadian Western	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Canadian Northern	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Canadian Pacific	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Canadian National	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Canadian Western	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Canadian Northern	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Canadian Pacific	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Canadian National	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Canadian Western	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Canadian Northern	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Canadian Pacific	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
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Canadian Western	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Canadian Northern	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Canadian Pacific	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Canadian National	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Canadian Western	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Canadian Northern	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
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Canadian Northern	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Canadian Pacific	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Canadian National	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Canadian Western	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Canadian Northern	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Canadian Pacific	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2



## SPORTS

## Wenzel Captures Giant Slalom For Her 2d Straight Triumph

**WENZEL, Austria**—Hanni Wenzel, the 1980 Olympic champion, using the World Cup circuit as her private Olympics, posted her second World Cup victory in two days (Thursday) by winning a giant slalom competition over Maria Eppler of West Germany.

Wenzel, 27, who won Wednesday's downhill, her first ever, on Thursday excelled in her favorite event—the giant slalom. She combined two perfect runs for the fastest aggregate time of 2 minutes, 54.6 seconds.

Eppler was second in 2:09.57 and Christian Cooper of the United States placed third in 2:09.65.

Erika Hess of Switzerland, the winner of the season's only other giant slalom race earlier this month, maintained her lead in the overall World Cup standings with a 2:09.74 for fourth place.

The race was the second women's World Cup giant slalom this season. A drizzling rain fell throughout the competition, but the track remained in good condition at least for the first 50 competitors in the field of 100.

Wenzel, who joined the World Cup circuit in 10 years ago and said she was racing in her last season, will not be allowed to compete in the Winter Olympics in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia. She has been granted a "B" competition license that gives her semi-professional status.

Sweden's Ingemar Stenmark also has a similar license and will miss the Olympics.

"I felt my heart broken when they ousted me from the Olympics last winter," Wenzel said. "It would have been such a relief to my career and I was prepared to do everything they wanted me to do to earn qualification for the Olympics. But no chance, they didn't want me."

"I want to prove with my victories in the World Cup events that I am still at the top," Wenzel said. "But I feel just great this winter and I have absolutely no problems with my physical strength."



Hanni Wenzel repairing a broken heart.

remain on top—and that's where I want to be in the world at the end of this season."

Wenzel's two victories in two days earned her special praise from the experts on the World Cup circuit.

"Two successive wins in two different events in 24 hours are very rare," said Michel Rodriguez, head coach of the U.S. women's team. "I only remember the U.S. skier Judy Nagel did the same thing in two consecutive world cup races (slalom and giant slalom) in 1969, Austria's Annemarie Moser-Proell also did it, but mostly in two downhill runs in two different events."

"There is no doubt that Hanni is presently the most complete racer in the women's circuit. It's a pity she can't compete in the Olympics."

Thursday's victory gave Wenzel 97 points—38 behind Hess. Erika Eppler is in second place with 121 points.

Wenzel leads in the giant slalom standings with 40 points. Hess has 37 points and Patrice Pélissier of France is third with 29.

"I didn't think I would have such a splendid season this year after my injury two years ago," said Wenzel. "But I feel just great this winter and I have absolutely no problems with my physical strength."

Wenzel, the 1980 overall World Cup champion, now has a total of 30 World Cup victories.

Maria Eppler's second place finish also was impressive, considering she was handicapped by a long illness earlier this season.

"I suffered from an inflammation in the kidneys and therefore missed part of our summer training," said Eppler. "I also missed the season's first giant slalom race earlier this month because of my illness. But today's performance boosted my confidence for the coming races."

Meanwhile, Csilla Apok, the 17-year-old Hungarian who was seriously hurt in practice for the downhill Wednesday, remained in critical condition with a fractured skull at the Salzburg Hospital, doctors said.

Apok, a rookie on the World Cup circuit, started last among 64 competitors in a practice run before the race. She crashed into a wooden barrier in the finish area, fracturing her skull and her right arm.

Wenzel's Giant Slalom Results: 1. Hanni Wenzel, Austria, 1:54.56; 2. Maria Eppler, West Germany, 2:09.57; 3. Christian Cooper, U.S., 2:09.65; 4. Erika Hess, Switzerland, 2:09.74; 5. Irene Eklund, West Germany, 2:10.12; 6. Tessa McKinnon, U.S., 2:10.20; 7. Patricia Pélissier, France, 2:10.31; 8. Ossi Reinwald, Czechoslovakia, 2:10.43; 9. Michaela Fichtl, Switzerland, 2:10.45; 10. Daniela Zini, Italy, 2:10.49; 11. Elisabeth Krieger, Austria, 2:10.50; 12. Heidi Wulfsberg, Switzerland, 2:10.52; 13. Blanca Fernandez-Ochoa, Spain, 2:10.53; 14. Anne-Flore Rey, France, 2:10.55; 15. Christine Serravallo, France, 2:10.57; 16. Heidi Wulfsberg, Switzerland, 2:10.58.

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The Maltese goalkeeper, John Bonello, took a high ball away from Spain's Hipólito Rincón, who scored four goals.

## NBA Ponders Shorter Season to Revive Interest

By David DuPree and David Remnick

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—The National Basketball Association has been holding talks on the possibility of compressing and even shortening its 82-game regular-season schedule, according to David Stern, who will replace Lawrence O'Brien as league commissioner on Feb. 1.

"If we were starting from an absolutely clean slate, we could start it in December and end it in the end of May," Stern said. "I think it would be great to have a shorter, or at least more compressed, season. It would make it easier to sell the games, but we can live with the 41 home games."

Stern said such thinking was still highly speculative, and a shortened season would cut revenue and would require reduced player salaries.

The regular season now runs from Oct. 28 to April 15 with the playoffs lasting into June. The playoff schedule was increased to include 16, instead of 12, of the league's 23 teams. Also, no teams will receive first-round byes and all first-round matchups have been stepped up from best-of-three to best-of-five series.

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pected of drug use after Jan. 1 will be subject to a series of urinalysis tests. "I expect there will be some number of players who use the occasional drug," Stern said. "I think it would be great to have a shorter, or at least more compressed, season. It would make it easier to sell the games, but we can live with the 41 home games."

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## Yugoslavia, Spain Reach Finals

Surprises Mark Qualifications for Soccer's European Cup

United Press International

LONDON—Yugoslavia and Spain have clinched the remaining two berths in next year's European Cup soccer championship finals in France.

The final decisive qualifying group matches were played Wednesday. Yugoslavia secured its place when it defeated Bulgaria, 3-2, with a last-minute winner from Ljubomir Radanovic. If the match had ended in a draw, Wales would have qualified from Group 4.

Spain, the 1964 European champion, qualified in spectacular style, thrashing Malta, 12-1, to advance from Group 7 on goal difference ahead of the Netherlands.

With the crowd in Seville cheering "Spain to Paris," striker Carlos Santillana and Hipólito Rincón each scored four times and defender Juan Senor knocked in the last goal with six minutes left to cap a furious Spanish attack, which kept virtually unrelieved pressure on Malta's goalkeeper, John Bonello.

Spain scored four times in the last 14 minutes when Malta played with 10 men following the expulsion of DiGiorgio, who earlier scored Malta's only goal in the 24th minute. It was Malta's only shot-on-goal in the game.

Before the match, Bonello said it would be impossible for the Spaniards to get 11 goals past him, adding, "If they do I won't be able to return home."

The ecstatic Seville crowd broke through police lines onto the field waving Spanish flags. In Madrid, fans drove flag-bedecked cars through the city and honked their horns outside the Dutch Embassy.

The eight-nation lineup for the finals will be host France, Belgium, Portugal, Denmark, Yugoslavia, Romania, defending champion West Germany and Spain.

The most notable absentees will be World Cup champion Italy: 1976 European champion Czechoslovakia, England, the Soviet Union and Poland, which finished third in the 1982 World Cup.

Denmark, qualifying for a major international soccer tournament for the first time since it reached the final rounds of the 1948 Olympic soccer contest, deservedly takes its place after edging out England from Group 3. The team's coach, Sepp Piontek, has moulded the most talented group of players Denmark has ever produced into an exciting team.

Belgium lived up to the promise it showed in the 1980 championships and the 1982 World Cup by becoming the first country to qualify alongside France. It romped to four straight victories in Group 1 against Switzerland, Scotland, and East Germany (twice). In 1980, Belgium lost the final, 2-1, to West Germany.

Portugal, whose last appearance in the finals of a major tournament ended with a third place finish in the 1966 World Cup, rekindled its international flame, coming from behind to nip the Soviet Union in the Group 2 race.

Portugal rebounded from a 0-5 defeat to the Soviet Union in April to win the return match in Lisbon last month in November, 1-0, on a 44th minute penalty from Jordao. A draw in Lisbon would have sent the Soviet Union into the finals.

There were three-way tussles in both Groups 4 and 5, from which Yugoslavia and Romania eventually triumphed.

No team in Group 4 found sufficient consistency to dominate proceedings. Wales started well and was unbeaten after four matches. However, it collected only two points from its three away matches, which was not enough.

Yugoslavia and Bulgaria began slowly, and gradually improved. Yugoslavia put itself in control by beating Norway and drawing in Wales. That left it needing victory over Bulgaria to qualify. Its last minute goal proved decisive.

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The major shock of the entire tournament came in Group 5. Italy failed to mount a challenge despite going into the tournament after its 1982 World Cup triumph.

It was effectively eliminated after drawing its opening three matches and finally surrendering in October when it fell, 0-3, at home to Sweden. Italy did not win a game until the final match of the tournament on Thursday when it defeated Cyprus, 3-1, in Perugia. Italy, Coach Enzo Bearzot has maintained he had to rebuild the team for the 1986 World Cup, when Italy will defend its title in Mexico.

Romania, Sweden and Czechoslovakia quickly emerged as the front-runners in the group with Romania clinching the place when it drew, 1-1, with the Czechs last month.

West Germany's international form has been poor compared with its own impressive standards set during the last decade, and it was given a severe beating in Group 6. It scored its winning goal against Albania just 10 minutes before the end of the game in Saarbrücken on Nov. 20. A draw would have put Northern Ireland through.

The first doubts about West Germany's current form were raised when it lost, 0-1, to Northern Ireland in Belfast in November 1982, and although it went through the formality of away victories in Albania (2-1) and Turkey (3-0), it never played that well.

Northern Ireland, the surprise team in the 1982 World Cup, meanwhile was looking far more impressive and would have qualified but for a surprising 0-1 loss in Turkey on Oct. 12.

Northern Ireland's away victory, 1-0, over West Germany proved not to be enough; the West Germans had scored more goals, and although both the West Germans and the Irish had 11 points, the champions made it.

In Group 7, Spain set the early pace before the Netherlands came on strongly. But the Dutch efforts proved in vain when Spain pulled off its 12-1 victory against Malta.

The draw for the finals, which begin June 12, 1984, will be made in Paris, Jan. 10.

Should he fail any future test, he would be dismissed from the league. Richardson will be paid only for the remaining portion of the season.

"[It is] like a big load off my shoulders," Richardson told The Associated Press. "All I need is two or three good workouts and I'll be ready to play Sunday. I think they need me because they don't really have a point guard."

In a statement released by the league, O'Brien said: "Although the facts of the Richardson case occurred prior to the implementation of our new anti-drug agreement, it was important to the NBA and players' association that this matter be settled to the satisfaction of all parties."

The reinstatement comes while the Los Angeles Lakers are still interested in acquiring the 6-foot-5-inch Richardson.

"We were very interested, and still are," said Pat Riley, the Lakers' coach. Riley said he believed the Lakers were close to reaching an agreement to sign Richardson as a free agent on Tuesday.

Richardson, 28, was placed on waivers during training camp after disappearing for three days and admitting that he had suffered a relapse of his addiction to cocaine.

He was added to the roster Wednesday after a settlement was reached in the grievance filed by the Players' Association on his behalf against the Nets, who had refused to pay him the remaining two years of his contract.

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## Final National Football League Statistics

INDIVIDUAL AMERICAN CONFERENCE									
Leading Passers					Leading Rushers				
Team	Yds.	Att.	Comp.	Pct.	Team	Yds.	Att.	Comp.	Pct.
St. Louis, Mo.	387	547	257	47.0	St. Louis, Mo.	257	557	277	49.5
St. Louis, Mo.	387	547	257	47.0	St. Louis, Mo.	257	557	277	49.5
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St. Louis, Mo.	387	547	257	47.0	St. Louis, Mo.	257	557	277	49.5

NATIONAL CONFERENCE									
Leading Passers					Leading Rushers				
Team	Yds.	Att.	Comp.	Pct.	Team	Yds.	Att.	Comp.	Pct.
St. Louis, Mo.	387	547	257	47.0	St. Louis, Mo.	257	557	277	49.5
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St. Louis, Mo.	387	547	257	47.0	St. Louis, Mo.	257	557	277	49.5

EASTERN CONFERENCE									
Leading Passers					Leading Rushers				
Team	Yds.	Att.	Comp.	Pct.	Team	Yds.	Att.	Comp.	Pct.
St. Louis, Mo.	387	547	257	47.0	St. Louis, Mo.	257	557	277	49.5
St. Louis, Mo.	387	547	257	47.0	St. Louis, Mo.	257	557	277	49.5
St. Louis, Mo.	387	547	257	47.0	St. Louis, Mo.	257	557	277	49.5
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St. Louis, Mo.	387	547	257	47.0	St. Louis, Mo.	257	557	277	49.5

WESTERN CONFERENCE									
Leading Passers					Leading Rushers				
Team	Yds.	Att.	Comp.	Pct.	Team	Yds.	Att.	Comp.	Pct.
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St. Louis, Mo.	387	547	257	47.0	St. Louis, Mo.	257	557	277	49.5

NHL Standings									
Atlantic Division					Pacific Division				
Team	W	L	T	Pts	Team	W	L	T	Pts
St. Louis, Mo.	12	4	0	24	St. Louis, Mo.	12	4	0	24
St. Louis, Mo.	12	4	0	24	St. Louis, Mo.	12	4	0	24
St. Louis, Mo.	12	4	0	24	St. Louis, Mo.	12	4	0	24
St. Louis, Mo.	12	4	0	24	St. Louis, Mo.	12	4	0	24
St. Louis, Mo.	12	4	0	24	St. Louis, Mo.	12	4	0	24
St. Louis, Mo.	12	4	0	24	St. Louis, Mo.	12	4	0	24
St. Louis, Mo.	12	4	0	24	St. Louis, Mo.	12	4	0	24
St. Louis, Mo.	12	4	0	24	St. Louis, Mo.	12	4	0	24
St. Louis, Mo.	12	4	0	24	St. Louis, Mo.	12	4	0	24



